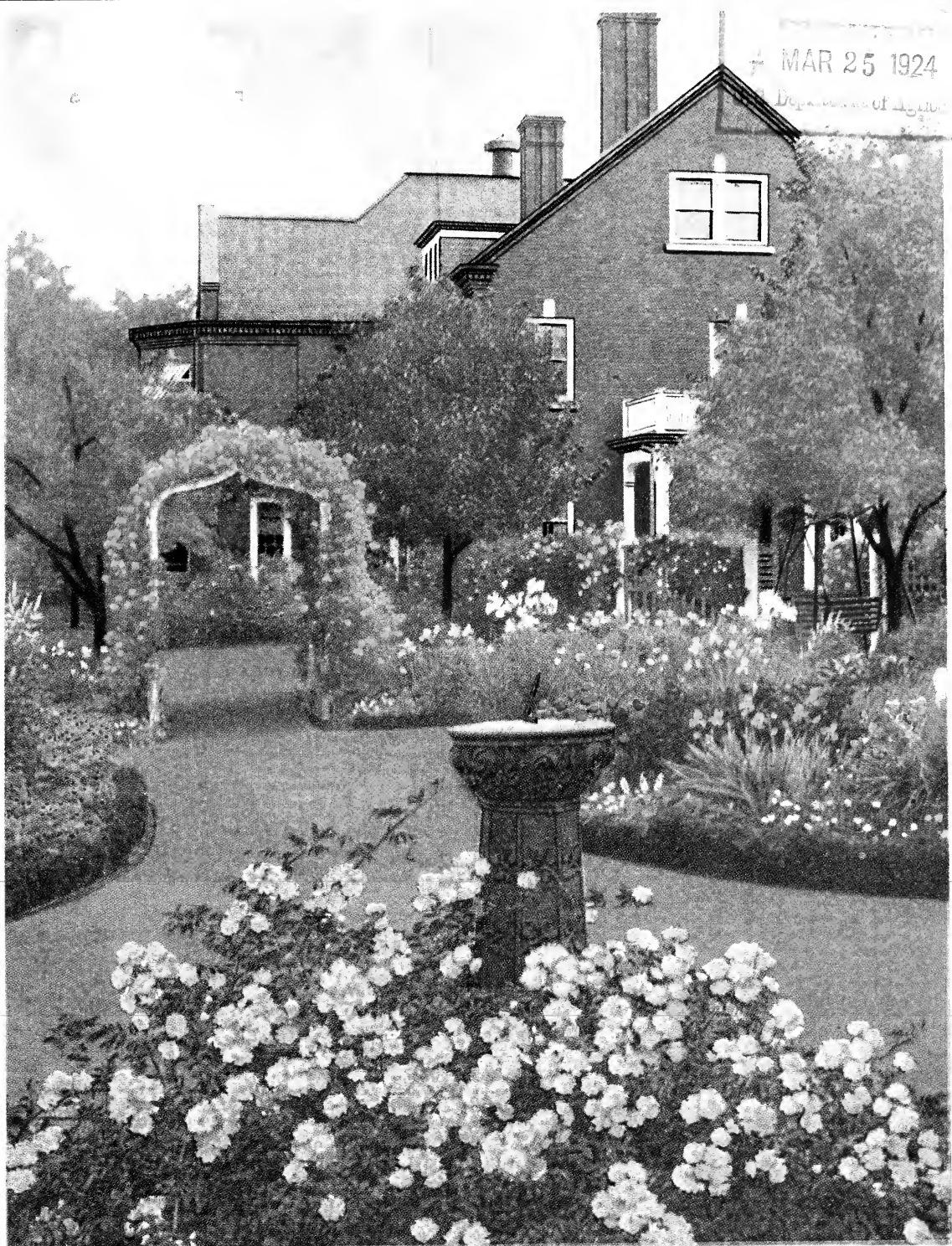


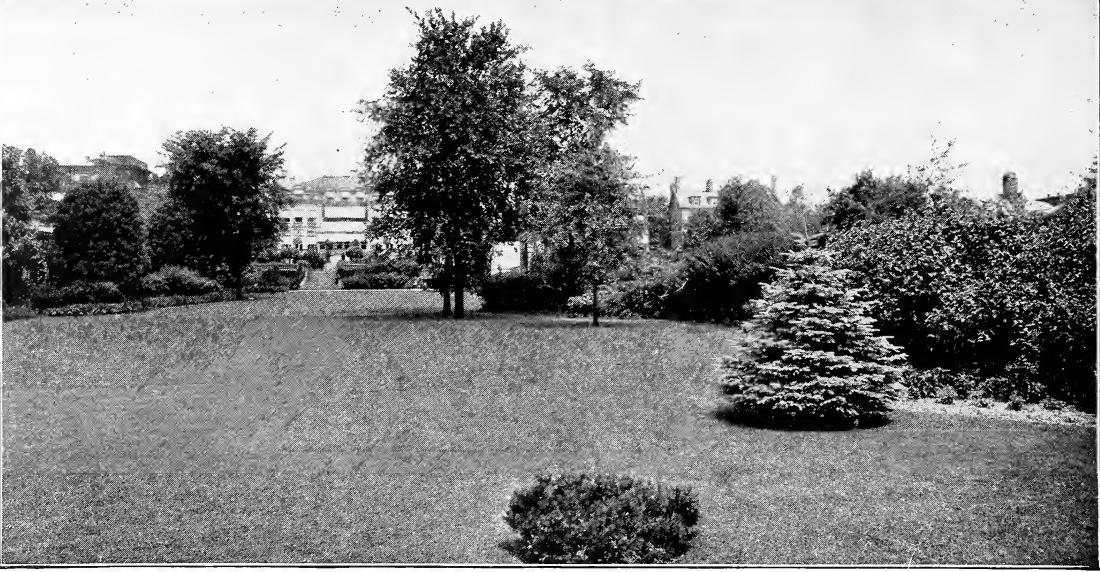
Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

MAR 25 1924



Jacob Schulz Company, Inc.
SEASON OF
1924 FLORISTS, NURSERYMEN, LANDSCAPE GARDENERS
550 South Fourth Ave. Louisville, Kentucky



To Our Friends and Customers

We take much pleasure in presenting to you our new 1924 Catalog. Are adding a few pages in color that cannot help but add a new note of interest to our book. We sincerely hope our efforts will be pleasing to you, and that you will give our book careful consideration before placing your order. We have never before offered a finer stock to the public, and we feel we need no other guarantee than our record of past years. It is our constant aim and intention to supply only the best stock at the lowest consistent price. We solicit your orders, promising you that we will endeavor to please you in every way.

Order Early. Orders are filled in rotation. Ordering early will insure the reservation of varieties that later may be sold out, and save you any disappointment.

Time of Shipment. Unless you give a specific shipping date, your order will be shipped to arrive at the proper time to plant in your locality. If you wish your order shipped at any special time please advise us.

Packing. No extra charge for packing. We take great pains in packing orders, and strive to insure their arrival in good condition.

How We Ship. We prefer shipping by express, customer to pay the charges. If you prefer sending by parcel post, add 10 per cent to your order. This applies to evergreens, shrubs, perennials, and rose plants.

Accuracy of Description. All descriptions and other matter in this catalog will be found to be as nearly in accordance with actual facts as it is possible to write them, great care having been taken to avoid exaggeration in descriptions of varieties.

Substitution. The varieties you select are always sent unless you grant permission to substitute. If you wish a particular color,

rather than a particular variety, many times it is to your advantage to mention the fact, as we may oftentimes improve upon your selection. Therefore, if a substitute is acceptable, be sure to advise us, as otherwise everything is shipped absolutely as ordered.

In Ordering, please give plainly the name, post office address and state. Always tell us how you want goods to come, and name your express or freight station. Make out orders on separate sheet from your letter.

Guarantee. We guarantee all nursery stock furnished by us to be first-class and true to name. We exercise the greatest of care to have all our trees and plants true to name, well grown, packed in the very best possible manner and hold ourselves in readiness on proper proof to replace all trees and plants that may accidentally prove untrue to label, free of charge or refund the amount paid.

We do not guarantee stock to grow, or result in any way. No complaints will be entertained that are not made immediately on receipt of stock.

We conduct a modern up-to-date retail flower store in the heart of the city, specializing in shipping cut flowers and floral designs.



Retinispora.

Evergreens

A few well placed evergreens add a great deal of beauty to your home grounds. They can be set in groups, with shrubbery, along the foundation of the house or can be used singly as specimens, giving the planting a pleasing appearance throughout the year.

ABIES concolor. White Fir. A native evergreen recommended for general planting.

| | |
|--------------|--------|
| 1 ½ to 2 ft. | \$3.50 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 6.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 7.50 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | 10.00 |

A. nordmanniana. Crimean Fir. Tall; dark glossy green foliage. Good specimen

| | |
|--------------|--------|
| 1 ½ to 2 ft. | \$2.50 |
| 2 to 2 ½ ft. | 3.50 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 7.50 |

BIOTA orientalis. An evergreen with dense, pyramidal growth; the green foliage turns to brown in autumn.

| | |
|------------|--------|
| 2 to 3 ft. | \$2.50 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 4.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | 6.00 |

B. orientalis aurea nana. Golden Chinese Arbor-Vitae. A dwarf form of *B. orientalis aurea*, with yellow-tinged foliage.

| | |
|--------------|--------|
| 1 ft. | \$2.50 |
| 1 ½ to 2 ft. | 4.00 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 6.00 |

BUXUS canadensis.

| | |
|--------------|--------|
| 1 ft. | \$2.50 |
| 1 ½ to 2 ft. | 4.50 |

EUONYMUS sieboldiana. Leaves elliptic long acuminate, half green; bears beautiful bright fruit.

| | |
|--------------|--------|
| 1 ft. | \$1.50 |
| 1 to 1 ½ ft. | 2.00 |
| 1 ½ to 2 ft. | 3.00 |

E. japonica. Evergreen Euonymus.

| | |
|--------------|--------|
| 1 ft. | \$1.20 |
| 1 to 1 ½ ft. | 1.50 |
| 1 ½ to 2 ft. | 2.50 |

E. japonica variegata. Same variety as *Japonica*, only it has variegated foliage.

| | |
|--------------|--------|
| 1 ft. | \$1.50 |
| 1 to 1 ½ ft. | 2.00 |
| 1 ½ to 2 ft. | 3.00 |

JUNIPERUS chinensis pfitzeriana. Distinguished by feathery appearance of foliage and two white lines on the underside. Color silvery green.

| | |
|--------------|---------|
| 1 ½ to 2 ft. | \$3.25 |
| 2 to 2 ½ ft. | 4.50 |
| Specimens | 7.50 up |

J. chinensis procumbens. Specially useful in foundation plantings and for rock-gardens. Foliage grayish-green.

| | |
|--------------|--------|
| 1 ½ to 2 ft. | \$3.00 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 5.00 |

J. communis. Common Juniper. A low-growing shrub, useful for foundation plantings and as a ground cover.

| | |
|--------------|--------|
| 1 to 1 ½ ft. | \$2.00 |
| 1 ½ to 2 ft. | 2.50 |

J. communis depressa (canadensis). A dwarf spreading shrub; foliage pale green.

| | |
|--------------|--------|
| 1 to 1 ½ ft. | \$1.50 |
| 1 ½ to 2 ft. | 2.50 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 5.00 |

J. communis hibernica. Irish Juniper. A slender-growing tree taking the form of a column. Foliage bluish green.

| | |
|--------------|--------|
| 1 ½ to 2 ft. | \$1.75 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 2.50 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 4.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | 6.00 |

J. excelsa stricta. A form of the Greek Juniper, with an extremely slender outline.

| | |
|--------------|--------|
| 1 ft. | \$2.00 |
| 1 to 1 ½ ft. | 2.50 |
| 2 to 2 ½ ft. | 5.00 |



No. 1, Pyramidal Arbor-Vitae. No. 2, Mugho Pine. No. 3, Colorado Blue Spruce. No. 4, Koster's Blue Spruce. No. 5, American Arbor-Vitae. No. 6, Concolor Fir.

JUNIPERUS—Continued.

J. sabina. Savin Juniper. A spreading shrub with dense dark green foliage.

| | |
|------------------|--------|
| 1 to 1½ ft. | \$2.00 |
| 1½ to 2 ft. | 3.50 |
| 2 to 2½ ft. | 5.00 |

J. sabina tamariscifolia. Grayish-green foliage. Low spreading.

| | |
|------------------|--------|
| 1 to 1½ ft. | \$2.50 |
| 1½ to 2 ft. | 3.50 |
| 2 to 2½ ft. | 5.00 |

J. virginiana. Red Cedar. Native from Canada into the Gulf States; freely branching, and with green or bronze-green foliage.

| | |
|------------------|--------|
| 2 to 2½ ft. | \$2.00 |
| 2½ to 3 ft. | 3.50 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 4.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | 5.00 |
| 5 to 6 ft. | 7.50 |

J. virginiana elegantissima. Lee's Golden Cedar. Similar to J. virginiana; ends of branches marked with golden bronze.

| | |
|------------------|--------|
| 1½ to 2 ft. | \$2.00 |
| 2½ to 3 ft. | 3.50 |

J. virginiana glauca. Blue Virginia Cedar. An extremely beautiful form of the Junipers; foliage silvery blue.

| | |
|------------------|--------|
| 2 to 3 ft. | \$4.75 |
| 3 to 3½ ft. | 6.50 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | 8.00 |

PICEA canadensis (*P. alba*). White Spruce. Light bluish-green foliage. Hardy through all of the northern states and into Canada.

| | |
|------------------|--------|
| 1 to 1½ ft. | \$1.50 |
| 1½ to 2 ft. | 2.00 |
| 2 to 2½ ft. | 2.50 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 4.00 |

P. excelsa. Norway Spruce. A splendid tree for windbreaks, shelter-belts, or as single specimens; the branches are spreading, slightly drooping at the tips.

| | |
|------------------|--------|
| 1 to 1½ ft. | \$1.00 |
| 1½ to 2 ft. | 1.50 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 2.50 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 3.50 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | 5.00 |

P. pungens. Blue Spruce; Colorado Spruce. Native of the Rocky Mountains; foliage bluish-green, rigid, and sharply pointed.

| | |
|------------------|--------|
| 1 to 1½ ft. | \$3.00 |
| 1½ to 2 ft. | 5.00 |
| 2 to 2½ ft. | 6.00 |
| 2½ to 3 ft. | 6.50 |
| 3 to 3½ ft. | 10.00 |

P. pungens kosteri. Koster's Blue Spruce. Foliage pronounced silvery blue; makes a prominent specimen in an evergreen planting.

| | |
|------------|---------|
| 3 ft. | \$15.00 |
| 4 ft. | 20.00 |
| 5 ft. | 25.00 |

PINUS montana mughus. Dwarf Pine. A tall shrub or dwarf tree, with bright green foliage. Valuable for rock-gardens.

| | |
|------------------|--------|
| 1 to 1½ ft. | \$3.50 |
| 1½ to 2 ft. | 4.50 |

P. nigra austriaca. Austrian Pine. A rapid-growing tree which can be adapted to wind-breaks and shelter belts.

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| 2 to 3 ft. | \$3.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 4.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | 6.00 |
| 5 to 6 ft. | 8.50 |
| 6 to 7 ft. | 12.00 |

P. strobus. White Pine. The best of the family for commercial or ornamental plantings; native of the United States.

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| 2 to 3 ft. | \$2.50 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 3.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | 4.50 |
| 5 to 6 ft. | 6.00 |
| 6 to 7 ft. | 7.50 |

| | |
|-----------------|-------|
| 7 to 8 ft. | 10.00 |
|-----------------|-------|

P. sylvestris. Scotch Pine. Largely planted for screens and windbreaks. In Europe it is one of the chief timber trees.

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| 2 to 3 ft. | \$3.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 4.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | 5.00 |
| 5 to 6 ft. | 6.50 |

EVERGREENS—Continued.

PSEUDOTSUGA douglasii (*Abies Douglasii*). Douglas Fir. A tall-growing evergreen with dark green foliage and slightly bending branches.

| | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. | \$2.00 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | 2.50 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 4.50 |

RETINISPORA filifera. A feathery or thread-like evergreen with pendulous branches. Valuable in group plantings and foundation work.

| | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. | \$1.75 |
| 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. | 2.50 |
| 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. | 4.00 |
| 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. | 5.00 |

R. pisifera. Sawara Cypress. Horizontal branches, with the foliage pressed closely to the stems.

| | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. | \$2.50 |
| 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. | 3.00 |
| 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. | 4.00 |
| 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. | 4.50 |
| 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft. | 5.00 |

R. plumosa. Main branches rather upright in growth, with the side shoots bearing plume-like foliage, giving the tree a feathery appearance. May be used for hedge purposes.

| | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. | \$2.50 |
| 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. | 3.00 |
| 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. | 4.00 |
| 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. | 4.50 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | 6.00 |

R. plumosa aurea. Golden Retinispora. One of the most popular of the golden-foliaged evergreens.

| | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. | \$2.00 |
| 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. | 2.50 |
| 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. | 3.50 |
| 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. | 5.00 |

R. squarrosa. Silver Cypress. Its silvery blue foliage is soft and extremely graceful, and stands clipping when used in hedges or for formal specimens.

| | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. | \$3.00 |
| 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. | 3.50 |

TAXUS baccata. English Yew. Glossy green foliage; scarlet berries in autumn.

| | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. | \$3.00 |
| 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. | 5.00 |

T. baccata repandens. A dwarf or prostrate-growing variety; excellent for hedges, mass plantings, and for covering banks.

| | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. | \$2.50 |
| 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. | 4.00 |

THUYA occidentalis. American Arbor-Vitae. One of the most useful evergreens for hedges and screen planting. The branches are rather short and horizontal and covered with bright green foliage which is slightly tinged with yellow on the under surface. May grow from 20 to 30 feet high.

| | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. | \$1.50 |
| 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. | 2.00 |
| 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. | 3.00 |
| 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. | 3.50 |
| 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft. | 4.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | 5.00 |
| 5 to 6 ft. | 6.00 |

T. occidentalis globosa. Globe Arbor-Vitae.

| | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. | \$2.50 |
| 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. | 3.50 |

T. occidentalis hoveyi. Hovey's Golden Arbor-Vitae. Foliage tinted yellow or gold.

| | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. | \$3.50 |
| 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. | 4.50 |

T. occidentalis var. ellwangeriana. Soft green foliage, resembling the Retinisporas.

| | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. | \$2.50 |
| 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. | 3.50 |

T. occidentalis pyramidalis. Pyramidal Arbor-Vitae. Upright evergreen; similar to the Irish Juniper. Foliage light green.

| | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. | \$2.00 |
| 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. | 3.00 |
| 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. | 3.50 |
| 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. | 4.00 |
| 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft. | 5.00 |
| 4 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. | 6.00 |

T. occidentalis lutea. Peabody's Golden Arbor-Vitae. Pyramidal tree; yellow tinted foliage.

| | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. | \$2.50 |
| 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. | 3.00 |
| 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. | 4.50 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 6.00 |

TSUGA canadensis. For enlivening winter aspect of deciduous planting, especially in woods or shade, or in graceful masses, as a hedge plant that stands clipping, or as a specimen; this tree is invaluable.

| | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. | \$2.00 |
| 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. | 3.00 |
| 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. | 3.50 |
| 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. | 5.00 |
| 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft. | 6.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | 7.00 |



Koster's Blue Spruce.

Deciduous Trees



Catalpa Bungei.

ACER platanoides. Norway Maple. Generally considered the best street and shade tree, as it is entirely hardy, growing even under adverse conditions.

| | |
|---|--------|
| 8 ft., 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. caliper | \$2.50 |
| 10 ft., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. caliper | 3.50 |
| 12 ft., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. caliper | 5.00 |

A. saccharum. Sugar Maple. A typical American tree used for street and lawn planting. Its foliage is dark green on the upper side and light on the under surface and in autumn takes brilliant shades of red and orange.

| | |
|--|--------|
| 8 ft., 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. caliper | \$2.50 |
| 10 ft., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in. caliper | 3.50 |
| 12 ft., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. caliper | 5.00 |

A. saccharinum (dasycarpum). Silver Maple. A tall-growing shade tree with spreading branches. Better as a lawn specimen than for street planting.

| | |
|--------|--------|
| 8 ft. | \$1.50 |
| 10 ft. | 2.00 |
| 12 ft. | 3.00 |

A. platanoides schwedleri. Schwedler Purple Maple. Purplish crimson foliage in spring. In habit like Norway Maple.

| | |
|--|--------|
| 8 to 10 ft., 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. caliper | \$3.00 |
| 10 to 12 ft., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. caliper | 4.00 |

A. dasycarpum wieri. Wier Cut-Leaf Silver Maple. This very graceful tree has a slightly drooping habit and finely divided leaves. A very rapid grower.

| | |
|--|--------|
| 8 to 10 ft., 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. caliper | \$2.25 |
| 10 to 12 ft., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. caliper | 3.00 |

ÆSCULUS carnea. Red-flowering Horse-chestnut. Foliage similar to the common Horse-chestnut, but the flower varies from light pink to scarlet.

| | |
|------------|--------|
| 5 to 6 ft. | \$3.50 |
| 7 to 8 ft. | 5.00 |

A. hippocastanum. European Horse-chestnut. Flowers white, marked with red, and produced in panicles from 8 to 12 inches long; the fruit is enclosed in a prickly shell.

| | |
|-------------|--------|
| 6 to 8 ft. | \$2.50 |
| 8 to 10 ft. | 3.00 |

BETULA alba. White Birch. A native of Europe; the bark is white while the foliage is deep green and in autumn is tinged with yellow.

| | |
|-------------|--------|
| 5 to 6 ft. | \$1.50 |
| 8 to 10 ft. | 4.00 |

B. alba laciniata pendula. Cut-leaved Weeping Birch. Long, drooping branches and deeply cut green foliage. The bark turns white as it reaches maturity.

| | |
|------------|--------|
| 5 to 6 ft. | \$2.25 |
| 6 to 8 ft. | 3.50 |

B. lutea. Yellow Birch. The bark is very thin and toned with silvery grey.

| | |
|------------|--------|
| 5 to 6 ft. | \$2.00 |
| 6 to 8 ft. | 3.00 |

CATALPA bungei. Round-headed Catalpa. Used chiefly in formal gardens and to border driveways.

| | |
|-------------|--------|
| 1-yr. heads | \$2.00 |
| 2-yr. heads | 2.50 |
| 3-yr. heads | 5.00 |

C. speciosa. Western Catalpa. Grows naturally in the Middle West. Flowers freely in May and June; blooms white with yellow and purple spots.

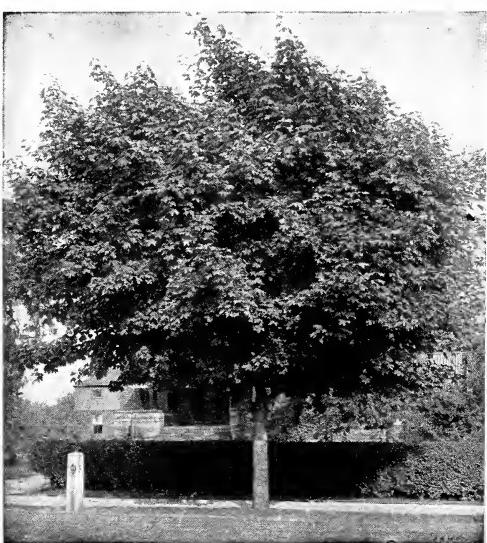
| | |
|-------------|--------|
| 6 to 8 ft. | \$1.00 |
| 8 to 10 ft. | 2.50 |

CERCIS canadensis. Judas-tree. Native tree with reddish purple flowers in early spring; of medium height and most effective when planted in large masses.

| | |
|------------|--------|
| 4 to 5 ft. | \$0.75 |
| 5 to 6 ft. | 1.00 |
| 6 to 7 ft. | 1.50 |

CORNUS florida. White-flowering Dogwood. A bushy tree or large shrub with pure white flowers in early spring.

| | |
|------------|--------|
| 3 to 4 ft. | \$1.50 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | 2.00 |
| 5 to 6 ft. | 2.50 |



Silver or Soft Maple.

CORNUS—Continued.

C. florida rubra. Red-flowering Dogwood. Most effective when planted with preceding variety, as the bright pink blossoms are enhanced by the contrast.

| | |
|------------|--------|
| 2 to 3 ft. | \$1.50 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 2.50 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | 3.00 |
| 5 to 6 ft. | 4.50 |

FRAXINUS americana. White Ash. A desirable shade tree which grows naturally in the central portion of the United States. The green foliage changes to purple and yellow in autumn.

| | |
|-------------|--------|
| 7 to 8 ft. | \$1.50 |
| 8 to 10 ft. | 2.50 |

KELREUTERIA paniculata. Varnish Tree. Introduced from China. Bears yellow flowers in July which contrast beautifully with the deep green foliage.

| | |
|------------|--------|
| 5 to 6 ft. | \$1.00 |
| 6 to 8 ft. | 1.50 |

LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua. Sweet Gum. A tall-growing and symmetrical tree which has green foliage in summer, changing to crimson in autumn.

| | |
|-------------|--------|
| 6 to 8 ft. | \$2.50 |
| 8 to 10 ft. | 4.00 |

MAGNOLIA grandiflora. Southern Magnolia. Distinguished by the waxy white flowers which open in spring and summer. One of the most beautiful Southern trees.

| | |
|------------|--------|
| 2 to 3 ft. | \$2.50 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 5.00 |

M. acuminata. Cucumber Tree. The yellowish-green flowers open in May and June, followed by rosy red fruits. Upright in growth; makes a valuable shade tree.

| | |
|------------|--------|
| 6 to 7 ft. | \$2.50 |
| 7 to 9 ft. | 3.50 |

MALUS ioensis bechtel. Bechtel Double Flowering Crab Apple. Double blossoms, deep pink in bud, opening light pink. A beautiful variety, which in fragrance sends everyone into raptures.

| | |
|------------|--------|
| 3 to 4 ft. | \$2.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | 2.50 |

POPULUS alba nivea. Silver Poplar. Similar to the famous White Poplar; upper surface of the leaves is green while the underside is snow-white.

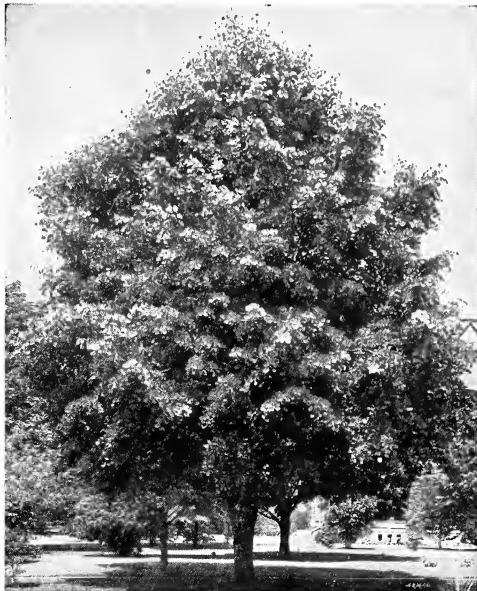
| | |
|------------|--------|
| 6 to 8 ft. | \$2.00 |
|------------|--------|

P. carolinensis. Carolina Poplar. An exceedingly rapid-growing tree, widely planted where quick effects are desired, but of little permanent value.

| | |
|--------------|--------|
| 8 to 10 ft. | \$1.00 |
| 10 to 12 ft. | 1.50 |

Magnolia Grandiflora

Tall evergreen tree of pyramidal habit. Leaves thick and oblong, similar to Ficus or Rubber Plant; very glossy. Flowers large, white, waxy. Very fragrant. 7 to 8 inches across. Plants out of 3-inch pots. Postpaid, 50c each; \$2.75 for 6: \$5.00 per dozen.



American Linden or Basswood.

QUERCUS palustris. Pin Oak. The Oak thrives best on soils which are free from lime. The Pin Oak is most charming as a specimen tree. The foliage is deep green but in autumn changes to brilliant scarlet.

| | |
|-------------|--------|
| 6 to 7 ft. | \$2.00 |
| 7 to 8 ft. | 3.00 |
| 8 to 10 ft. | 4.00 |

SALISBURIA adiantifolia. (Ginkgo biloba). Maidenhair Tree. Introduced from China. A picturesque street or shade tree, reaching its highest type of beauty with extreme age.

| | |
|-------------|--------|
| 6 to 8 ft. | \$2.00 |
| 8 to 10 ft. | 3.50 |

SALIX babylonica. Weeping Willow. Picturesque tree with slender, drooping branches covered with tapering foliage, bright green in color.

| | |
|--------------|--------|
| 8 to 10 ft. | \$2.00 |
| 10 to 12 ft. | 3.50 |

S. caprea. Pussy Willow. A small tree with upright branches, which in early spring are covered with catkins or "pussies."

| | |
|------------|--------|
| 4 to 5 ft. | \$1.00 |
| 5 to 6 ft. | 1.50 |

S. pendandra. Laurel-leaved Willow. Dark green, shining leaves which have an odor resembling that of the bay tree. Small tree or shrub.

| | |
|-------------|--------|
| 5 to 6 ft. | \$1.00 |
| 7 to 8 ft. | 1.50 |
| 8 to 10 ft. | 3.00 |

TILIA americana. American Linden; Basswood. A splendid tree for street, lawn, and park planting. Broad heart-shaped foliage, dark green on the upper side and lighter green underneath.

| | |
|--------------|--------|
| 8 to 10 ft. | \$2.00 |
| 10 to 12 ft. | 3.50 |

On hot summer days you long for shade. Oaks, Maples, Lindens, are among the best lawn and street trees.

Flowering Shrubs

ABELIA grandiflora An extremely desirable evergreen shrub for southern planting, and entirely satisfactory in certain northern sections if provided with winter protection. Flowers white tinged with pink.

| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| 1 to 1 ½ ft. | \$0.75 |
| 1 ½ to 2 ft. | 1.00 |

AMYGDALUS nana (Flowering Almond.) Dwarf. Pink and white. About May 1st, before the leaves appear, the bare branches are clothed with a profusion of double flowers.

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| 2 to 3 ft. | \$1.00 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | 1.50 |

ARALIA pentaphylla (Acanthopanax pentaphyllum.) A compact shrub, growing from 5 to 8 feet in height. Flowers greenish-yellow.

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| 2 to 3 ft. | \$0.50 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | .75 |

ARONIA arbutifolia (Red Chokeberry). The flowers are white, borne freely at the end of the branches, and are followed by bright red berries. The shrub grows from 3 to 5 feet high.

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| 3 to 4 ft. | \$0.75 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | 1.00 |

BERBERIS vulgaris atropurpurea (Purple-leaved Barberry.) The distinguishing feature is the purple foliage. The flowers are followed by red berries which remain during the winter.

1 ½ to 2 ft. \$0.50
2 to 2 ½ ft.75

B. thunbergi.

(Japanese

Barberry.) A splendid shrub for low hedges and for masses in landscape work. In autumn the foliage changes to orange and crimson, while brilliant red berries cover the bushes in winter.

| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| 1 ½ to 2 ft. | \$0.50 |
|-------------------|--------|

BUDDLEIA variabilis magnifica (Butterfly Bush or Summer Lilac.) Flowers resemble Purple Lilac in both shape and color. Especially fine for cutting. They grow to a height of 4 to 5 feet and flower from July to frost. Strong plants, 50¢ each.

CALLICARPA purpurea (Beauty Fruit). The best known variety of the so-called French Mulberries. Pink flowers open in midsummer and are followed by violet-purple fruits.

| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| 1 ½ to 2 ft. | \$0.50 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | .65 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | .85 |

CALYCANTHUS floridus (Sweet Shrub). Well known throughout the southern states and in portions of the North. Reddish brown, sweetly scented flowers are borne in late spring and early summer.

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| 2 to 3 ft. | \$0.50 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | .75 |

CARYOPTERIS mastacanthus (Blue Spirea). Very handsome shrub, bearing clusters of blue flowers in September. North of Philadelphia this shrub requires protection.

| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| 1 ½ to 2 ft. | \$0.50 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | .75 |

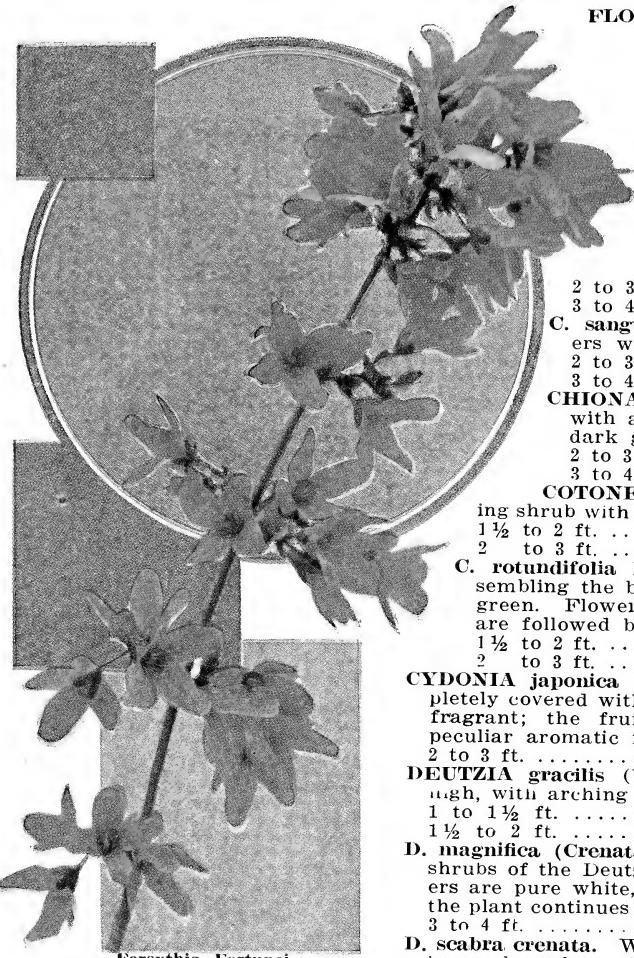
CLETHRA alnifolia (Sweet Pepper Bush). Grows from 3 to 5 feet high; the flowers are creamy white, quite fragrant, and produced freely.

| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| 1 to 1 ½ ft. | \$0.50 |
|-------------------|--------|

Buddleia Variabilis—Summer Lilac.



FLOWERING SHRUBS—Continued.



Forsythia Fortunei.

D. scabra, Pride of Rochester. One of the tallest growing of the family; flowers double, pure white.

3 to 4 ft. \$0.50
4 to 5 ft.75

ELAEAGNUS longipes (Chinese Oleaster, or "Goumi.") Flowers yellowish-white; red fruits on long, slender stems, ripening in midsummer. The fruit can be used for jellies and jams.

2 to 3 ft. \$0.50
4 to 5 ft.75

EUONYMUS alatus (Winged Burning Bush). Foliage bright green in summer but changes to intense shades of red and crimson in autumn, making it especially conspicuous as a specimen plant.

3 to 4 ft. \$1.00
4 to 5 ft. 1.50

E. americanus (Strawberry Bush). A branching shrub, quite slender, growing from 5 to 8 feet tall. Flowers inconspicuous, but followed with splendidly colored fruits.

3 to 4 ft. \$0.50
4 to 5 ft.75

E. europaeus (Spindle Tree). Grows from 10 to 15 feet tall, yellowish flowers in long clusters are borne freely in early spring. The fruits are rose-pink, while the seeds are enclosed in orange-colored skin which bursts, showing the brilliant colored seeds.

3 to 4 ft. \$0.75
4 to 5 ft. 1.50

CORNUS alba sibirica (Siberian Red Osier.) The branches are bright red, while the foliage is dark green. The flowers are creamy-white and followed by bright blue fruit.

2 to 3 ft. \$0.50
3 to 4 ft.75

C. stolonifera (Red Osier). A spreading shrub, 4 to 6 feet high with reddish-purple branches and foliage which is dark green on the upper side and white beneath. Flowers creamy-white followed by white fruits.

2 to 3 ft. \$0.50
3 to 4 ft.75

C. sanguinea (European Red Osier). Flowers white, fruit black, branches bright red

2 to 3 ft. \$0.50
3 to 4 ft.75

CHIONANTHUS. (White Fringe.) Covered with a mist of white flowers in June, large dark green foliage. Use among evergreens.

2 to 3 ft. \$1.00
3 to 4 ft. 1.50

COTONEASTER microphylla. A small, spreading shrub with white flowers which open in late spring.

1½ to 2 ft. \$1.00

2 to 3 ft. 2.00

C. rotundifolia lanata (Buxifolia). A low bush resembling the boxwood and which is frequently evergreen. Flowers white, in spring and early summer, are followed by bright red berries.

1½ to 2 ft. \$1.00

2 to 3 ft. 2.00

CYDONIA japonica (Japan Quince). This plant is completely covered with red flowers in spring which are quite fragrant; the fruits are yellowish-green and have a peculiar aromatic fragrance.

2 to 3 ft. \$0.75

DEUTZIA gracilis (Winter Deutzia). From 2 to 3 feet high, with arching branches. Flowers white.

1 to 1½ ft. \$0.50

1½ to 2 ft.75

D. magnifica (*Crenata magnifica*). Probably one of the first shrubs of the Deutzia family to come into bloom. Flowers are pure white, borne in the latter part of May, and the plant continues to flower freely until well into summer.

3 to 4 ft. \$0.50

D. scabra crenata. White or blush colored flowers; reddish-brown branches. Grows from 3 to 7 feet high.

3 to 4 ft. \$0.50

4 to 5 ft.75



Hydrangea Arborescens Sterilis. (See page 10).

FLOWERING SHRUBS—Continued.

EXOCHORDA grandiflora (Pearl Bush). A native of China. Grows from 8 to 10 feet tall. Flowers pure white somewhat resembling a sweet pea.

| | | |
|------------|-------|--------|
| 3 to 4 ft. | ..... | \$0.75 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | ..... | 1.00 |

FORSYTHIA intermedia (Golden Bell). In early spring this shrub is a mass of golden yellow blooms. The plant grows about 8 feet high, with slender, arching branches.

| | | |
|------------|-------|--------|
| 3 to 4 ft. | ..... | \$0.50 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | ..... | .75 |

| | | |
|------------|-------|------|
| 5 to 6 ft. | | 1.00 |
|------------|-------|------|

F. suspensa fortunei (Fortune's Golden Bell). Branches arching, covered clear to the tips with golden yellow flowers. Generally grows 10 feet high.

| | | |
|------------|-------|--------|
| 3 to 4 ft. | ..... | \$0.50 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | ..... | .75 |

| | | |
|------------|-------|------|
| 5 to 6 ft. | | 1.00 |
|------------|-------|------|

HALESIA tetrapeta (Silver Bell). Grows naturally from Illinois to Florida and Texas. Flowers drooping, clear white, and borne freely in spring.

| | | |
|------------|-------|--------|
| 2 to 3 ft. | ..... | \$0.75 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | ..... | 1.00 |

HIBISCUS syriacus (Althea, Rose of Sharon). A tall shrub or small tree. The flowers are both single and double and in a wide range of color.

| | | |
|------------|-------|--------|
| 3 to 4 ft. | | \$0.50 |
|------------|-------|--------|

HYDRANGEA arborescens sterilis (Hills of Snow.) The mass of creamy-white flowers resemble huge snowballs, and the plant is loaded with bloom most of the summer.

| | | |
|----------------|-------|--------|
| 1 1/2 to 2 ft. | ..... | \$0.50 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | ..... | .75 |

| | | |
|------------|-------|------|
| 3 to 4 ft. | | 1.00 |
|------------|-------|------|

H. paniculata grandiflora. An extremely popular shrub. The large flower-clusters are white, but as they mature take on tints of rose and bronze on the side exposed to the sun. Plants should be severely pruned in early spring if large blooms are desired.

| | | |
|----------------|-------|--------|
| 1 1/2 to 2 ft. | ..... | \$0.50 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | ..... | .75 |

| | | |
|------------|-------|------|
| 3 to 4 ft. | | 1.00 |
|------------|-------|------|

H. paniculata grandiflora. Tree form.

| | | |
|------------|-------|--------|
| 3 to 4 ft. | ..... | \$2.50 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | ..... | 3.00 |

HYPERICUM moserianum. Grows from 2 to 2 1/2 feet high, and is most effective in masses or large groups. Showy golden yellow flowers 2 inches across are borne all summer.

| | | |
|----------------|-------|--------|
| 1 to 1 1/2 ft. | ..... | \$0.50 |
| 1 1/2 to 2 ft. | ..... | .75 |

KERRIA japonica (Globe Flower). Flowers are like a small, bright yellow ball, and because of their number make the shrub extremely conspicuous.

| | | |
|------------|-------|--------|
| 2 to 3 ft. | ..... | \$0.50 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | ..... | .75 |

LIGustrum amurense (Amoor River Privet).

A native of China, with dark green leaves which in the South are retained nearly all winter. The shrub grows from 8 to 12 feet tall and makes a desirable hedge plant.

| | | |
|----------------|-------|--------|
| Each | Doz. | 100 |
| 1 1/2 to 2 ft. | ..... | \$0.20 |

| | | |
|------------|-------|-------|
| 2 to 3 ft. | ..... | .25 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | ..... | 12.00 |

| | | |
|-------------------|-------|-------|
| 3 to 4 ft., bushy | ..... | .50 |
| | | 20.00 |

L. ovalifolium (California Privet). Possibly the most popular hedge plant, and in the South is entirely evergreen. Can be pruned to almost any form, or be permitted to take its own shape, in which case it will grow from 12 to 15 feet high.

| | | |
|----------------|-------|--------|
| Each | Doz. | 100 |
| 1 to 1 1/2 ft. | ..... | \$0.05 |

| | | |
|----------------|-------|------|
| 1 1/2 to 2 ft. | ..... | .10 |
| 2 to 3 ft. | ..... | 8.00 |

| | | |
|-------------------|-------|------|
| 2 to 3 ft. | ..... | .15 |
| 3 to 4 ft., bushy | ..... | 1.50 |

| | | |
|-------------------|-------|----|
| 3 to 4 ft., bushy | | 50 |
|-------------------|-------|----|

L. ibota (Ibotan Privet). Desirable for specimen planting and for massing, while in favorable situations can be used for hedges.

| | | |
|------------|-------|--------|
| 3 to 4 ft. | | \$0.50 |
|------------|-------|--------|

LONICERA fragrantissima (Fragrant Honeysuckle.) Bright green leaves which remain on the plant until midwinter. The flowers are creamy white or light yellow and are among the first to appear in spring.

| | | |
|------------|-------|--------|
| 3 to 4 ft. | ..... | \$0.50 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | ..... | .75 |

L. morrowi (Japanese Bush Honeysuckle). Pure white flowers which change to yellow are borne in early spring and midsummer and are followed by bright red fruits.

| | | |
|------------|-------|--------|
| 3 to 4 ft. | ..... | \$0.50 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | ..... | .75 |

L. tatarica (Tatarian Honeysuckle). Probably the tallest growing of the whole family, frequently reaching 10 to 12 feet in height. Flowers white or pink.

| | | |
|------------|-------|--------|
| 3 to 4 ft. | ..... | \$0.50 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | ..... | .75 |

L. nitida (Miniature Privet-Leaved Honeysuckle.) This is a dwarf shrub almost evergreen. Can be trimmed similar to boxwood, and with frequent trimming can be used for dwarf edgings.

| | | |
|--------------------|-------|------------------|
| 8 to 10 inches | ..... | \$0.35 |
| Good strong plants | ..... | \$1.00 to \$1.50 |

MAHONIA aquifolium (Oregon Grape). A handsome shrub which holds its green foliage until winter, at which time it takes on a bronzy color; yellow flowers in spring.

| | | |
|----------------|-------|--------|
| 1 to 1 1/2 ft. | ..... | \$1.25 |
| 1 1/2 to 2 ft. | ..... | 2.50 |

PHILADELPHUS coronarius (Mock Orange). Flowers creamy white, and extremely fragrant. One of the most showy shrubs, growing from 8 to 10 feet tall.

| | | |
|------------|-------|--------|
| 3 to 4 ft. | ..... | \$0.50 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | ..... | .75 |

| | | |
|------------|-------|------|
| 5 to 6 ft. | | 1.00 |
|------------|-------|------|

P. grandiflorus (Large-flowering Mock Orange.) A tall shrub often 10 ft. high with slender, spreading branches. Flowers pure white, extremely fragrant; fully as large as those of any of the other varieties.

| | | |
|------------|-------|--------|
| 3 to 4 ft. | ..... | \$0.50 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | ..... | .75 |

| | | |
|------------|-------|------|
| 5 to 6 ft. | | 1.00 |
|------------|-------|------|

PRUNUS cerasifera pissardii (Purple-Leaved Plum.) A small tree with purple foliage which holds its color throughout the summer. Blush-pink flowers are borne freely in early spring.

| | | |
|------------|-------|--------|
| 3 to 4 ft. | ..... | \$1.00 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | ..... | 1.50 |

| | | |
|------------|-------|------|
| 5 to 6 ft. | | 2.00 |
|------------|-------|------|

RHODOTYPOS kerrioides (White Kerria). Grows from 4 to 5 feet tall, with pure white flowers, an inch or more in diameter, borne in late spring. Berries ripen in late summer or early fall and remain all winter.

| | | |
|------------|-------|--------|
| 3 to 4 ft. | ..... | \$0.50 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | ..... | .75 |

| | | |
|------------|-------|------|
| 5 to 6 ft. | | 1.00 |
|------------|-------|------|

RHUS aromatica (Sweet-Scented Sumac). Branching shrub seldom more than 4 feet tall. The flowers are yellow and followed by bright red fruits.

| | | |
|------------|-------|--------|
| 3 to 4 ft. | ..... | \$0.50 |
| 4 to 5 ft. | ..... | .75 |

| | | |
|------------|-------|------|
| 5 to 6 ft. | | 1.00 |
|------------|-------|------|

R. cotinus (Smoke Tree). An old-fashioned shrub or small tree, tall and spreading, with immense quantities of feathery purplish colored flowers in July.

| | | |
|------------|-------|--------|
| 2 to 3 ft. | ..... | \$0.50 |
| 3 to 4 ft. | ..... | .75 |

| | | |
|------------|-------|------|
| 3 to 4 ft. | | 1.00 |
|------------|-------|------|

FLOWERING SHRUBS—Continued.

R. typhina lacinata (Staghorn Sumac). Distinguished by the foliage, which resembles a fern-leaf and in autumn turns crimson.
 3 to 4 ft. \$0.50
 5 to 6 ft. 1.00

SAMBUCUS canadensis (American Elder). Grows naturally throughout Eastern United States. Flowers white, in flat-topped clusters, followed by black fruits in August and September. Shrub may grow 10 feet tall.
 4 to 5 ft. \$0.75
 5 to 6 ft. 1.00

S. nigra aurea (Golden Elder). A type of the European Elder, but with yellow foliage. Flowers white, followed by black fruits.
 3 to 4 ft. \$0.75
 4 to 5 ft. 1.00

SPIREA bumalda, Anthony Waterer. A low-growing shrub which carries a profusion of purplish red flowers from June until late autumn. Splendid for massing or low hedges.
 1 to 1½ ft. \$0.50
 1½ to 2 ft.75

S. callosa alba fortunei (White Spirea). Blooms white all summer.
 1 to 1½ ft. \$0.50

S. callosa. This is a dwarf pink Spirea. Blooms in clusters during June and July.
 2 to 3 ft. \$0.50

S. thunbergi (Thunberg Spirea; Snow Garland.) A native of China. Flowers pure white, coming in early spring and entirely covering the shrub.
 1½ to 2 ft. \$0.50
 2 to 3 ft.75

S. prunifolia fl. pl. (Bridal Wreath). Flowers are pure white, full double, and produced freely in early spring. A splendid shrub for specimen or in masses.
 3 to 4 ft. \$0.75
 4 to 5 ft. 1.00

S. van houttei. This shrub is frequently called the Bridal Wreath, although this is incorrect. The flowers are white, produced freely in spring, but are not quite so double as those of the preceding variety.
 2 to 3 ft. \$0.50
 3 to 4 ft.75
 4 to 5 ft. 1.00

STEPHANANDRA flexuosa. Of compact habit with small Hawthorn-like leaves. The flowers are white and borne in small bunches in July. Very good for rocky places, as well as shrubberies, because of its graceful habit.
 2 to 3 ft. \$0.50
 3 to 4 ft.75

SYMPHORICARPOS racemosus (Snowberry). Flowers white or pink, followed by berries which remain until midwinter.
 2 to 3 ft. \$0.50
 3 to 4 ft.75

SYRINGA vulgaris. The old familiar purple Lilac, blooming freely in June.
 3 to 4 ft. \$0.75
 4 to 5 ft. 1.00

S. vulgaris alba (White Lilac).
 3 to 4 ft. \$0.75
 4 to 5 ft. 1.00

S. persica (Persian Lilac). Flowers are pale lilac, in broad panicles; blooms later than the common varieties.
 3 to 4 ft. \$0.75
 4 to 5 ft. 1.00



Spirea Van Houttei.

TAMARIX africana. Flowers pinkish, coming in June and July; tall-growing with spreading branches.

3 to 4 ft. \$0.50
 4 to 5 ft.75

T. amurensis. Flowers are very similar to the African Tamarix, but foliage is smaller and branches are more inclined to droop.

3 to 4 ft. \$0.50
 4 to 5 ft.75

VIBURNUM lantana (Wayfaring Tree). A large shrub or small tree with heart-shaped foliage; flowers white and followed by red berries which change to black.

2 to 3 ft. \$0.60
 3 to 4 ft.85
 4 to 5 ft. 1.00

V. opulus (High Bush Cranberry). A native of the United States, growing from 8 to 10 feet tall. Bright scarlet berries follow the white flowers and remain all winter.

3 to 4 ft. \$0.75
 4 to 5 ft. 1.00

V. opulus sterile (Snowball; Guelder Rose). An old-fashioned shrub, with white flowers in round clusters resembling snowballs.

3 to 4 ft. \$0.75
 4 to 5 ft. 1.00

V. tomentosum plicatum (Japanese Snowball). Similar to V. Opulus Sterile, but the balls are larger, often measuring 4 inches in diameter. Hardy in most sections, but should be protected from cold winds.

2 to 3 ft. \$0.75
 3 to 4 ft. 1.00

VITEX agnus-cactus. A pretty summer-blooming shrub, with lavender and white flowers.

3 to 4 ft. \$0.50 and \$0.75

WEIGELA amabilis (Diervilla). Flowers rose colored; grows from 6 to 8 feet tall.

2 to 3 ft. \$0.50
 3 to 4 ft.75
 4 to 5 ft. 1.00

W. amabilis alma (Diervilla). White.

2 to 3 ft. \$0.50
 3 to 4 ft.75
 4 to 5 ft. 1.00

W. hybrida, Eva Rathke. Flowers are rubycarmine, possibly larger than those of other varieties. Habit of growth similar to type.

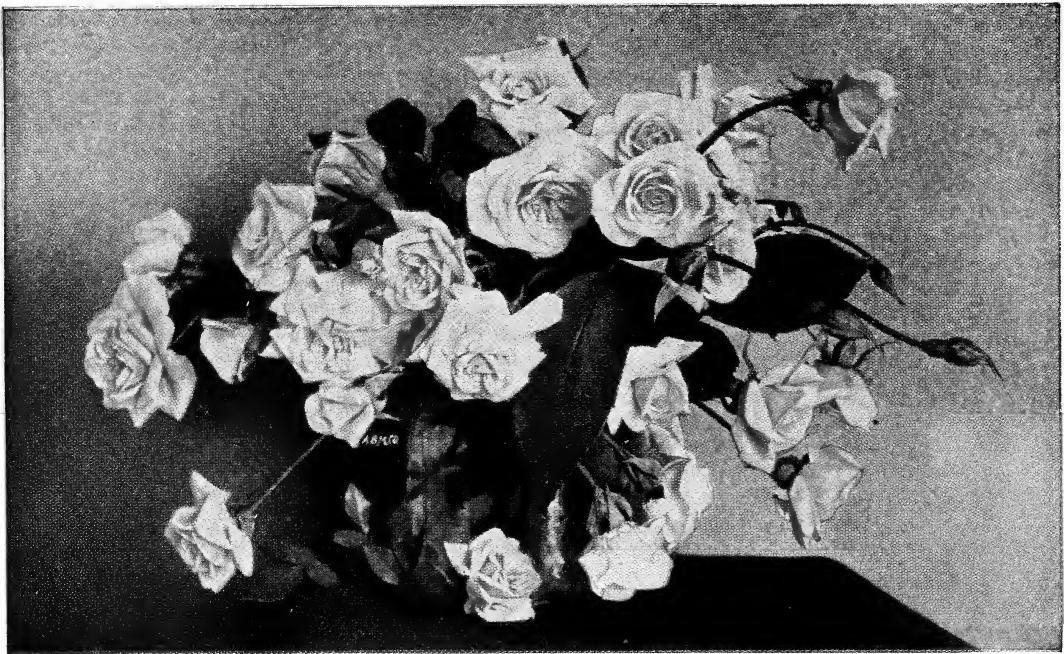
2 to 3 ft. \$0.75
 3 to 4 ft. 1.00

W. rosea. Rosy pink flowers in June.

2 to 3 ft. \$0.50
 3 to 4 ft.75
 4 to 5 ft. 1.00

W. rosea variegata. Distinguished by the foliage which is white and green; flowers white or slightly tinted with pink.

2 to 3 ft. \$0.50
 3 to 4 ft.75
 4 to 5 ft. 1.00



Columbia Roses.

Roses

The chief requirements of Roses are fairly heavy soil and ample fertilizing. Under ordinary conditions the plants succeed best in loam or clay which has been deeply spaded and well fertilized several weeks before the planting. It is always advisable to use well-rotted manure rather than commercial fertilizers. Pruning is usually done in April, when the weak shoots should be cut out and the growth of the more vigorous kinds cut back quite severely; always cut to an outside eye. Tea Roses should not be pruned until the latter part of April or until the first of May.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

American Beauty. Deep pink and crimson; flowers intensely fragrant. Most desirable for cutting. \$1.00 each; \$12.00 per doz.

Frau Karl Druschki. Because of the immense size of the blooms this is frequently called the "White American Beauty;" probably the best white garden Rose. \$1.00 each; \$12.00 per doz.

Magna Charta. Bright rose, very large and double; good form and fragrant. 75c each; \$9.00 per doz.

Paul Neyron. Deep rose, flowers of immense size. Many claim this to be the largest Rose grown. 75c each; \$9.00 per doz.

Gen. Jacqueminot. Crimson-scarlet, large, full, very fragrant. 75c each; \$9.00 per doz.

Tea Roses

Etoile de Lyon. Bright golden yellow; full double and sweetly scented. 75c each; \$9.00 per doz.

Maman Cochet, White. Clear white with pink markings on the outside of the bud; full double. 75c each; \$9.00 per doz.

Maman Cochet, Pink. Coral-pink, shaded with rosy-crimson; flowers large and produced during the whole season. 75c each; \$9.00 per doz.

Mlle. Franziska Kruger. Coppery yellow blooms which are borne in the greatest freedom. Desirable for planting in large masses. 75c each; \$9.00 per doz.

Souvenir De Pierre Notting. (Soupert & Notting, 1901.) Color apricot-yellow blended with coppery yellow; long bud opening to large, full flower. 75c each; \$9.00 per doz.

Hybrid Tea Roses

American Legion. Beautiful crimson. An unusually strong grower. \$1.00 each; \$9.00 per doz.

Angelus. This is a very pretty creamy white Rose; fine form, fragrant, and a good grower. \$1.00 each; \$9.00 per doz.

Caroline Testout. (Pernet-Ducher, 1890.) Can be recommended as a splendid bedding variety; large, full globular flowers of bright satiny-rose with brighter center; free and fragrant. \$1.00 each; \$9.00 per doz.

Crusader. A rich, velvety crimson; fine strong growing variety, excellent flower stems and produces very little blind wood. For its size a prolific producer. \$1.00 each.

Columbia. (E. G. Hill Co., 1917.) One of the most popular winter cut-flowers, and also one of the best bedding or garden varieties. It is of strong, vigorous habit, and exceptionally free-blooming. The flowers, which are of good size, are perfect in form, both in bud as well as when fully expanded. In color it is a pleasing shade of rose-pink; fragrant. \$1.00 each; \$9.00 per doz.

Double Pink Killarney. (Scott, 1910.) This variety can be highly recommended. Beautiful shade of satiny pink; wonderful color. 75c each; \$9.00 per doz.

Frank W. Dunlap. (Dunlap, 1920.) At the International Flower Show, New York, this rose won silver medal, also gold medal sweepstakes for the best new pink rose. Claimed to be better than Mrs. Chas. Russell. \$1.00 each; \$9.00 per doz.

HYBRID TEA ROSES—Continued.

Francis Scott Key. Color rich crimson red; of immense size. This is a sturdy grower and a good bloomer. **\$1.00 each; \$12.00 per doz.**

Golden Ophelia. Not a sport, but a seedling from the universal favorite Ophelia. A sturdy, stiff stemmed grower with wonderful foliage, closely set and glossy. Flower is of medium size, from a beautifully formed bud of bright golden yellow. **\$1.00 each; \$9.00 per doz.**

Gen. McArthur. The shape is fine; color brilliant scarlet. **.75c each; \$9.00 per doz.**

Gruss an Teplitz. (Geschwindt, 1897.) In color it is of the richest scarlet, shading to a velvety crimson; very fragrant. A free and constant bloomer. **.75c each; \$9.00 per doz.**

Hadley. (Waban, 1915.) A splendid garden variety; color rich crimson carrying to deep velvety crimson. Very fragrant; free producer of flowers. **\$1.00 each; \$9.00 per doz.**

Hoosier Beauty. (Dorner & Sons, 1915.) Well shaped, long buds, full, perfect flowers of an intense, rich, dazzling crimson-scarlet. Very fragrant. **\$1.00 each; \$9.00 per doz.**

Jonkheer J. L. Mock. (Leenders, 1910.) One of the best bedding varieties. The flowers, which are produced on long, stiff stems, are of large size and of perfect form. Deep imperial pink, the outside of the petals silvery rose-white. **.75c each; \$9.00 per doz.**

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. (Peter Lambert, 1890.) Soft pearly white, tinted with just enough lemon in the center to relieve the white; remarkably fragrant, beautifully formed flowers on long stems; a strong, healthy grower. **.75c each; \$9.00 per doz.**

Killarney. Color pale flesh pink, flushed deeper pink. A fine bloomer. **.75c each; \$9.00 per doz.**

Lady Ashtown. (Dickson & Sons, 1904.) One of the finest flowering varieties in the collection, and produces perfect blossoms under all weather conditions. Splendid for cutting; color soft rose, shading to yellow at base of petals. **\$1.00 each; \$9.00 per doz.**

La France. (Guillot, 1867.) Queen of all the roses. Beautiful bright silvery pink, with pale lilac shading. **.75c each; \$9.00 per doz.**



Climbing American Beauty.

Los Angeles. Of very vigorous growth; color flame pink toned with coral, with lighter shadings at the base. Buds are long and pointed, and expanding to a flower of mammoth size. **\$1.50 each; \$15.00 per doz.**

Mrs. Aaron Ward. (Pernet-Ducher, 1907.) Strong, vigorous, compact growth; the flowers are of splendid form, full double; in color a distinct Indian-yellow, shading lighter toward the edges; under certain weather conditions, the entire flower will sometimes come a yellow-tinted white, but it is beautiful under all color variations. **.75c each; \$9.00 per doz.**

Mme. Butterfly. (E. G. Hill Co., 1918.) More vigorous in growth than Ophelia. The individual bud is larger and the color tints of Ophelia are greatly intensified, making it a harmony of bright pink, apricot, and gold. Dormant plants, April delivery; or 5-inch pot plants, May and June delivery. **\$1.00 each; \$12.00 per doz.**

Mrs. Charles Russell. (Montgomery, 1912.) Very double, of a rosy carmine; large globular flower. It is of strong branching habit, with fine foliage. Free flowering. **\$1.00 each; \$9.00 per doz.**

Ophelia. (Wm. Paul & Son, 1913.) A Rose that is admired by everyone; its flowers are held erect on long, stiff stems, are of perfect form, good size, and of a most pleasing delicate tint of salmon-flesh, shaded with rose, very floriferous. **\$1.00 each; \$9.00 per doz.**

Premier. Too well known to need description. Deep rose, fragrant and thornless; free bloomer. **\$1.00 each; \$9.00 per doz.**

Radiance. (Cook, 1908.) An ideal bedding Rose of American origin that produces its large flowers throughout hot summer weather when many other varieties fail. Brilliant carmine-pink, with salmon-pink and yellow shadings at base of petals. **\$1.00 each; \$9.00 per doz.**



Paul Neyron Rose.



Mrs. Aaron Ward Rose.



Kaiserin Augusta Victoria Rose.



Climbing Rose.

HYBRID TEA ROSES—Continued.

Red Radiance. (Gude, 1916.) A counterpart of Radiance except in color which is a clear cerise-red. **\$1.00 each; \$9.00 per doz.**

Rhea Reid. (E. G. Hill Co., 1908.) Rich cherry-crimson. Splendid bedding Rose. **\$1.00 each; \$9.00 per doz.**

Richmond. Pure rich scarlet; very free and continuous flowering. **75c each; \$9.00 per doz.**

Souvenir De President Carnot. (Pernet-Ducher, 1895.) Delicate flesh shaded to white; extra fine rose. **75c each; \$9.00 per doz.**

Sunburst. This Rose stands above all others of its color and will rank with American Beauty and the Killarneys in value and grandeur. The color is orange-copper or golden orange and golden yellow; extremely brilliant in effect. **75c each; \$9.00 per doz.**

Ulrich Brunner. (Levet, 1881.) Cherry-red; large size; fine in the garden. **75c each; \$9.00 per doz.**

White Ophelia. This is a sport of Ophelia. It produces a large flower with more petals than the parent and has the same qualities of growth, foliage, and constitution. This is destined to become one of the most popular roses. **\$1.00 each; \$12.00 per doz.**

Polyantha Roses

Baby Rambler. This is the original Baby Rambler. In bloom all the time. Flowers in large clusters. Color bright crimson. **75c each; \$9.00 per doz.**

Baby Dorothy. This is a glorious Rose. Flowers resemble the Dorothy Perkins. Completely hides the plant with its bloom. **75c each; \$9.00 per doz.**

Baby Tausendschoen. (Walter, 1911.) Flowers large and much like Tausendschoen. This is a bush form of climbing Tausendschoen or Thousand Beauties, having all the charms in the variable coloring in its flowers that its parent has. **75c each; \$9.00 per doz.**

Hardy Climbing and Rambler Roses

Aviateur Bleriot. (The New Yellow Rambler.) A strong-growing plant with beautiful glossy, insect and disease-proof foliage, and bearing large clusters of medium-sized full double flowers of a saffron-yellow, deepening to an almost golden yellow at the center.

American Pillar. A single-flowering variety of great beauty. Flowers 3 to 4 inches across, of a lovely shade of pink, with a clear white eye and cluster of yellow stamens.

Climbing American Beauty. A strong, healthy, vigorous grower, frequently making shoots from 10 to 12 feet long, and good-sized flowers for a climbing Rose that blooms so freely; color a pleasing rose-pink, of splendid form, good substance.

Climbing Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Color waxy white, shading to soft primrose.

Crimson Rambler. Bright crimson flowers, produced in large clusters of pyramidal form. A grand variety for pillars and arches.

Dorothy Perkins. A very fine deep pink. The flowers are borne in large clusters of small double blooms and are very sweetly scented.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. A Rose, which on account of its dainty color and exquisitely shaped buds and flowers, has become a great favorite. The long-pointed buds are a rich flesh-pink, on stems 12 to 18 inches long; splendid for cutting.

Hiawatha. A brilliant, ruby-carmine, with a clear white eye and a mass of golden stamens—a glowing combination of colors, which can be seen at a great distance.

Lady Gay. Delicate cerise-pink, passing to soft-tinted pink. The effect of a plant in full bloom and the deep green of the foliage is, indeed, charming.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. Considered one of the greatest climbing Roses grown. This is one of the newer climbers and without doubt the most important addition to the list of climbing Roses. Color vivid scarlet. Does not burn or bleach until the petals fall.

Silver Moon. Different from all other Roses, with beautiful semi-double flowers $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches and over in diameter; pure white in color, petals of great substance.

Tausendschoen. Not stiff or unnatural, but as beautiful as a semi-double azalea. The color is a delicate shade of soft pink when first opening, changing to carmine on the reverse of petals when fully expanded.

White Dorothy. Among Rambler Roses none has justly gained greater popularity than the beautiful pink Dorothy Perkins. The White Dorothy is a duplicate except in color. Prices of Climbing Roses, **\$1.00 each.**

Hardy Vines and Climbers



**Polygonum
Balschuanicum.**

AMPELOPSIS (Ivy).

A. veitchi. Self climber. Very well known. Best of all deciduous vines for clinging to walls.

A. bipinnata. Another vine we can recommend very highly. **Good strong plants, 60c each.**

AKEBIA quinata. A very neat graceful vine with small foliage. This vine is especially useful where dense shade is not required. The flowers are violet brown with a pleasant cinnamon odor. **Strong plants, 75c to \$1.00 each.**

BIGNONIA radicans. (Common Scarlet Trumpet Vine.) **Strong plants, 75c each.**

CLEMATIS paniculata. White, sweet-scented Clematis. A very popular summer flowering vine. Blossoms are borne in profusion in July and August, followed by feathery seed. **Strong plants, 50c and 75c each.**

CELASTRUS scandens. (American Bittersweet.) The scarlet fruit pods are very handsome and showy. Good for covering banks and slopes when creating natural effects. **Strong plants, 75c each.**

DOLICHOS. The wonderful Japanese Kudzu Vine. This is the fastest growing vine that anyone knows about when well established, making 12 and 14 inches a day. The rosy purple pea-shaped flowers are borne in racemes in August. **Good strong plants, 75c each.**

EUONYMUS radicans vegetus. (Evergreen Bittersweet.) So called because of its masses of red berries hanging to the vines in winter time. A most strikingly pretty decoration on walls or trees.

E. radicans variegatus. (Variegated-leaved Euonymus.) Unusually pretty foliage, variegated, white and green. **Strong plants, 50c and 75c each.**

HEDERA. (English Ivy.) Very attractive effects are possible with this glossy green-leaved vine, with its foliage remaining summer and winter. **15c each; 6 for 75c; \$1.00 per doz.**

LATHRYUS. (Hardy Sweet Pea.) A most desirable hardy climbing plant with dense clusters of large pea-shaped flowers in shades of white and pink. **Strong plants, 50c each.**

LONICERA. (Honeysuckle Vine.)

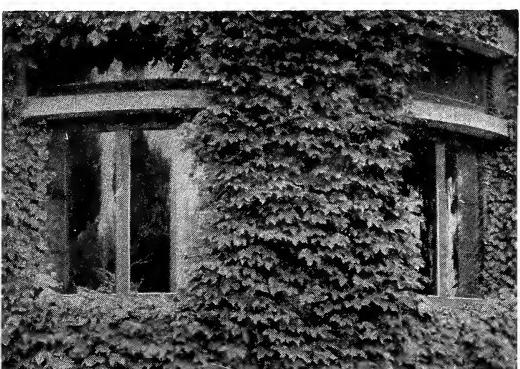
L. halleiana. The rapid growing Japanese Honeysuckle. Beautiful light green foliage and many creamy-white, fragrant blossoms all summer.

L. sempervirens. (Red Coral Honeysuckle.) Large fleshy leaves and beautiful blossoms about two inches long. Red berries follow the flowers. **Strong plants, 50c each.**

LYCIUM. (Matrimony Vine.) Produces grand display in the fall with its scarlet berries. Excellent for covering banks. **Strong plants, 50c each.**

POLYGONUM auberti. (Silver Lace Vine.) It is perfectly hardy, of strong, vigorous growth, attaining a height of twenty-five or more feet, producing during the summer and fall, great, foamy sprays of white flowers, and a well established plant. During its long period of flowering is a great mass of bloom. **Strong plants, \$1.00 each.**

WISTARIA. Lilac-purple. When well grown and producing a good crop of bloom, the Wistaria is a very beautiful vine. It is especially desirable for trellises, pergolas, and for covering old tree trunks. **Strong plants, \$1.00 each.**



Ampelopsis Veitchi—Boston Ivy.

The Dahlia Beautiful



The Various Types of Dahlias.

History of the Dahlia

Dahlias are natives of Mexico, where they grow wild, and in single form. Their earliest history dates back to 1657, when the plant was called "Acoctli" by the Aztec Indians. Later the name was changed to Georgiana, after Professor Georgi of St. Petersburg, which name is still used in some of the foreign catalogs. It was again changed to Dahlia, in honor of Dr. Andrew Dahl, a Swedish botanist.

The Dahlia was first cultivated in the Botanic Gardens, at Madrid, Spain, in 1789, and at about the same time was introduced into England by the Marchioness of Butte.

Dahlia variabilis, from which most of the common or Show Dahlias have originated, was single in its wild state. The first double form appeared in 1814 and were credited to M. Donkelaar of the Botanical Gardens of Belgium. The

Pompon form appeared about 1858, followed by the Decorative, the origin of which is not clearly defined, but probably dates back some forty or fifty years. *Dahlia Juarezii*, the first Cactus Dahlia, was discovered in Juxphaor, Mexico, in 1872, by J. T. Vanderburg, and named Juarezii in honor of President Juarez of Mexico.

It was sent by Vanderburg to an English florist, who exhibited it in England in 1886.

Dahlia tubers or bulbs were used as a food in Mexico, and at one time in France. It was attempted to introduce them into cultivation in all Europe as a food for either man or cattle, but the taste was found nauseous to European palates.

The Culture of the Dahlia

Success Will Follow If You Observe These Instructions

Location. The Dahlia will succeed under a great many adverse conditions. There are, however, certain locations where Dahlias seem to outdo themselves. An open sunny location seems to favor them at all times. Dahlias do well on high and low lands, on hillsides or perfectly level land, giving good results in each location. Many varieties do well in partial shade, producing fully as good flowers as they do in the hot sun, especially for exhibition purposes.

Dahlias will grow and do equally well in any kind of soil—sand, gravel, heavy and light loam, low land and hills. In sand and gravel they form a short, sturdy, compact plant, and in heavy loam and low land they grow tall and rank, blossoming about a week later than those planted at the same time in sandy soil.

Preparation. The soil should be thoroughly cultivated, plowed or spaded 8 to 10 inches deep, well pulverized and thoroughly worked over, thus affording an opportunity for rapid expansion, and making an easy path for the tiny rootlets. To secure exceptional results, have your soil plowed or spaded in the fall, or as early as practicable in the spring; then just before planting have soil thoroughly plowed or spaded again.

Fertilizer. Fertilization is one of the most important factors in Dahlia culture. You can use manure (either horse, cow, sheep, or hen), or chemicals, or any commercial fertilizer rich in nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid. Fish and potash, acid phosphate in the form of bone flour, or sulphate of potash, are also effective. The manure restores the properties necessary, making the soil light and mellow and keeping it from being heavy and caking, while lime has the same tendency and keeps the soil sweet.

An application of manure (either in liquid or ordinary form) several times throughout the growing season proves very beneficial, furnishing new material for the growing plants and insuring you the very best results.

Time of Planting. The time for planting Dahlias varies according to the locality, whether your spot is sheltered or open, earliness or lateness of the season, and the times when the general crop of flowers is desired. Dahlias can be planted any time after danger of frost is over, and under ordinary conditions will blossom in from six to eight weeks after they have been planted. It is always best to wait until the ground becomes thoroughly warmed.

Planting. Plant bulbs in hills or drills, laying flat down, 6 inches deep. Do not stand the bulbs on end. If you do the sprout will be near the top of the ground, and all the new bulbs which form will be at the same place; and when you have a dry spell your plant becomes stunted, whereas, if the bulbs were planted flat down 6 inches deep, no matter how dry the season, the bulbs would receive sufficient moisture to keep them growing. If planting with manure, cover manure an inch or so before planting bulbs; fertilizer should be thoroughly worked into the soil.

Cultivation. Cultivation is the most important of all operations to insure success. Keep the soil well cultivated and free from weeds; never allow the soil to crust.

Care of Plants. Give thorough cultivation, deep at first and continued once a week until the plants commence to flower. After they commence to blossom do not cultivate, as then is the time the new roots are forming and you are apt to cut off the new tubers, weakening the growth of the plant. Do not fail to stir the soil after each rain, keeping the soil from forming a crust on the surface, or baking, and conserving the moisture in the soil, thus avoiding the necessity of watering.

As the shoot or plant commences to show itself above the ground, care should be taken for the prevention of cut-worms and other pests that destroy the young shoots. Vermine, Arsenate of Lead, Cut-worm Killer or Tobacco Dust, are the best preventives for these pests.

As soon as the plants attain a height of 8 to 10 inches it is time to commence to "train" your plants. There are three systems from which you must choose: The Staking System, the Branching Method and the Massing System.

The Staking System is the most successful. Dahlias under this system should be planted from 2 to 4 feet apart. Stakes should be set when the Dahlia is planted. As soon as plants are 2 to 3 feet high they should be secured to the stakes, thus protecting them and preventing the brittle stalks from being blown over or getting broken.

The Branching Method. Plant in hills or rows, from 18 to 30 inches apart. When your plant has two sets of leaves, pinch off or cut out the whole top of the plant; at each leaf a branch will start, thus making four branches one at each leaf. Do not pinch off your plant more than once, as this system makes it two weeks later in flowering; but you receive four flower stalks, each of which will blossom equal to the one stalk which you would have received had you left your plants growing without pinching. When the plant is grown it will have a short, strong, single stalk, which comes only an inch or two above the ground, with four branches of flowering stalks.

The Massing System. Plant bulbs in rows from 10 inches to 2 feet apart, according to the amount of space you have to devote. The plants are self-supporting, each plant supporting and protecting the other. At the height of 18 inches, spray occasionally with Arsenate of Lead, Black Leaf 40, Bordeaux Mixture, Hellebore, Pyrox, Slug Shot, Whale Oil Solution or other first-class solutions to kill and keep away the aphis or green fly, which often infest Dahlias. Both wood ashes and lime are good at all times, improving the condition of the soil and acting as preventives against insect pests.

To obtain the largest and most perfect flowers, only the best and largest buds should be allowed to mature, the others being taken off, enabling the full strength to develop those into exhibition blooms.

Disbudding. Some varieties of Dahlias require thinning and disbudding to produce the best flowers. Varieties having an excessive amount of foliage and small growth should have a considerable part of their branches removed, while those having more buds than can be properly developed or matured should be disbudded. The operation in no way endangers the plants and anyone can do it. Thin and disbuds if necessary, moderately or severely as conditions seem to require.

The Proper Way to Disbud. When the first bud is small the first set of side shoots should be removed with a sharp knife. This forces all the plant life that under ordinary conditions would have developed the first two side shoots, into the first bud, making the first flower much larger and giving it a good long stem. Removing the first set of shoots also forces ahead the second set and they in turn burst into flower.

Disbudding is more generally used for flowers for exhibition purposes. When wishing the largest flower possible, for exhibition purposes, you can disbud every side shoot down the entire length of your stalk, forcing all plant life into the one flower, thus growing one flower of gigantic size. This disbudding, in addition to forcing with manure (taken up under forcing), insures you much greater success at exhibitions.

After your plant has been blossoming continually and flowers commence to grow smaller, then is the logical and proper time to fertilize. Apply any good fertilizer broadcast, or any kind of manure available, but it is better to make two moderate applications than too much at one time.

Forcing. To produce the finest flowers for exhibition purposes, plant 3 to 5 feet apart, using a liberal amount of manure or fertilizer; cultivate frequently; apply fertilizer or manure, broadcast or liquid form, at each or every other hoeing, and disbud. Nitrate of Soda proves very effective for forcing. Apply when plants are in bud, making applications often, but do not use too much at a time. Apply Nitrate of Soda in crystal form on top of the ground, or in liquid form, using one tablespoonful of Nitrate of Soda crystals to a gallon of water, using sprayer or watering-can.

When the flower-buds appear, only one bud should be allowed to come to maturity, enabling each branch to produce one exceptionally fine, perfect flower. The flowers, for quality, must not be allowed to receive the drenching rains or scalding sun when nearing full bloom and should be protected from such.

It is always advisable to cut flowers that are to be exhibited as late as possible at night when the dew is on them, placing them in water and keeping them as cool as possible over night, thereby enabling them to withstand handling, packing, and transportation.

Watering. The amount of watering depends largely upon the locality and amount of rainfall. Watering is very beneficial, adding perfection to blossoms and richness to color, but do it judiciously. A thorough soaking, with the soil stirred the following day is excellent; but a constant surface sprinkling every day causes surface roots and soft growth. When you have continuous dry, hot weather, water your Dahlias as often as you think it beneficial.

Harvesting. Dahlias should be harvested shortly after their foliage has been killed by frost. As soon as the frost kills the foliage, the strength of the stalk recedes into the bulbs. By digging two or three days after your plant has been killed by frost, your clumps are in perfectly dormant condition, having no sprouts, keeping perfectly all winter, and sending forth sprouts in the spring, which is the proper time.

Dahlias may be dug with fork, spade, or plow, but in digging or harvesting the clumps great care should be taken. They should be dug up very carefully, not pulled up, so as not to break the necks of the bulbs. If you crack, girdle or break the necks, sometimes they will dry up, other times decay. When the clumps are divided, the bulbs with broken necks are weak and not as good and it requires longer for them to commence to grow after they are planted in the ground. After removing the clumps, shake gently to remove the soil that would naturally fall off. Cut off tops within 2 to 3 inches above tops of clumps, allowing them to be exposed to the sun and air for only an hour or two. Pack in a cool, frost-proof place where extremes of temperature may be avoided—a place having an average temperature of about 45 degrees. Do not cover or pack in any material or with any substance. Cork, sawdust, shavings, coal ashes, sand or earth, all hold and retain a dampness or moisture which is unnatural, making it too close, compact, and damp, causing the clumps to start to mildew or decay. Simply pack clumps one on top of the other, placing each clump upside down in boxes or barrels. In an old-fashioned cellar Dahlias will keep first-class without any covering; in a cellar having a cement bottom or heat, the boxes or barrels should be lined with heavy paper and covered with paper or burlap. This excludes the air and preserves a more even temperature. In heated places the circulation of air and heat causes the bulbs to shrivel and dry up; a covering of this kind prevents the roots from shriveling.

Division of Clumps. Wait until spring before dividing. Dahlias keep during the winter much better in clump form. In the spring the clumps commence to send out sprouts which aid in dividing properly. Take the Dahlia clump as it was harvested, with the portion of the original stalk from which the top was removed, and upon examining the clump you will notice that the tubers are formed at the base of the stalk, and that each tuber has a

crown, neck, and body. The crown is the bulging portion where it is connected with the clump and the neck is the small portion between the crown and the body of the tuber. By examining carefully small eyes or sprouts can be detected on the crown and stalk base. These eyes produce the new plants, so, in separating, it is necessary that each tuber have an eye or it is absolutely worthless.

In separating, a sharp knife should be used and great care taken. The best way is to remove each tuber individually but in cutting it is necessary that each tuber have a crown or a portion of the stalk, as it is upon this that all eyes grow.

First of all, select the tuber that you think can be most easily removed. With the point of your knife cut deeply into the base of the stalk so as to leave an equal amount of the stalk-base for each tuber, and so that each tuber has its crown. By cutting deeply into the stalk-base on both sides, the tuber becomes separated from the clump, leaving a "V" shaped portion of the stalk-base as a crown or head, upon which the eye is found or will grow. The next tuber favorably located from the separating standpoint can then be chosen, and removed by again cutting the stalk-base, and so on until the stalk-base becomes the crown of each individual tuber.

Size of Bulbs. The size of the bulb or tuber does not in any way designate the size or quality of the flower. Some varieties of Dahlias always produce very small bulbs, while other varieties make large ones. Do not consider small bulbs worthless, for they are equally as good and in many cases better than larger ones. Medium and small sized bulbs more often produce the finest and highest colored flowers, and in many cases the best and most effective plants. Be sure that your bulb has one or two eyes or sprouts. A clump, root, bulb, or division of a clump, pot-root, cutting, sprout, and even a Dahlia seed, will grow and blossom, all equally well. It is not the size, but the care and cultivation—cultivation is the principal requirement of the Dahlia.

Classification of Dahlias

As Adopted by the American Dahlia Society

The Dahlia belongs to the family Compositae (or Carduaceae, as the family is now sometimes known) and is a close relative of our native species of coreopsis and bidens ("beggar-ticks") and our cultivated cosmos. What we commonly call the flower is, botanically, as also in the sunflower, a flower-cluster or head, made up of numerous closely aggregated flowers, which are often of two or more kinds. In the so-called Single Dahlia, a few outer flowers of the cluster have broad, flat conspicuous expanded corollas or rays (popularly but not botanically the "petals,") while the inner or disc flowers, including most of the flowers of the cluster, have small inconspicuous, tubular corollas.

Growers and exhibitors of Dahlias recognize several different classes or groups of Dahlias, based on the form and other characteristics of the "flower" or head. The extremes in form are very pronounced, and it is usually easy to say into which class a flower is to be placed; but here, as elsewhere in nature, and more especially where nature has been interfered with by man, the lines of separation are not always hard and fast, and it sometimes happens that a variety may be found classified under two and sometimes three different headings in catalogs of different dealers. The names and their application as recently defined by the American Dahlia Society follow:

Single. Open-centered flowers, small to very large, with 8 to 12 floral rays (petals) more or less in one circle, margins often decurved or revolute (turned down or backward).

Collarette. Of the single type, with not more than nine large floral rays, but with a circle of smaller, narrower, usually different colored, rays standing at the base or in front of the larger rays and forming a sort of collar between them and the open center.

Duplex. Semi-double flowers; center almost exposed on opening of bud, rays more than twelve, in more than one circle, long and flat, or broad and rounded, not noticeably twisted or curled. Many Dahlias previously classed as Peony-flowered belong here.

Peony-flowered. Flowers are semi-double having two, three or more rows of broad, flat, loosely arranged rays or petals, surrounding an open center, which is usually a conspicuous golden yellow. The inner floral rays being usually curled or twisted, the outer rays either flat, or more or less irregular. Sometimes the rays are pointed, occasionally they curl and twist over the center.

Decorative. Double flowers, full to the center, early in the season at least, flat rather than ball-shaped, with broad, flat, somewhat loosely arranged floral rays with broad points or rounded tips which are straight or decurved (turned down or back) not incurved, and with margins revolute, if rolled at all.

Ball Shaped, Double. Full to the center.

(A) **Show Type.** Flowers globular or ball shaped, rather than broad or flat, full to the center, showing regular spiral arrangement of florets, with floral rays or petals more or less quilled or with their margins involute (rolled forward or inward) and rounded tip. (Dahlias of this type with flowers spotted, variegated or parti-colored, were formerly classed as Fancy, a group no longer recognized.)

(B) **Hybrid Show, Giant Show, or Colossal Type.** Flowers fully double, broadly hemispherical to flatly globular in form, loosely built so spiral arrangement of florets is not immediately evident; floral rays broad, heavy, cupped or quilled, with rounded tips and more or less involute margins. Verging toward the Decorative Class and sometimes found classed with the Decoratives.

(C) **Pompon Type.** Same shape and form as A and B, but flowers must be under 2 inches in diameter.

Cactus. Double flowers.

(A) **True Fluted Type.** Flowers fully double, floral rays or petals long, narrow, incurved or twisted, with sharp, divided or fluted points and with margins revolute (rolled backward or outward) forming in the outer florets, a more or less perfect tube for more than half the length of the ray or petal.

(B) **Hybrid Cactus.** Flowers fully double, floral rays (petals) short as compared with previous type; broad, flat, recurved or twisted, not sharply pointed except when tips are divided (staghorn) margins only slightly revolute, and tubes of outer florets less than half the length of the ray or petal. This type intergrades with the Decorative and Peony-flowered class.

How to Keep Cut Blooms of Dahlias

Freshly cut flowers will keep considerably longer, and wilted flowers, if not in too serious condition, will be entirely restored in appearance, if the following suggestions are followed: Cut blossoms in early part of the day, whenever possible. Fill receptacle with water, as hot as can be borne by one's hand. Plunge the stems, but not the foliage, almost their entire length into the water; let them remain in the water until it cools, then transfer into cold water as in usual manner, with the addition of a quarter teaspoonful of salt to a quart of water. If the stems are particularly hard and wiry, water near boiling point may be used to good advantage.



Cactus Dahlia, Ballet Girl.

Cactus Dahlias

ATTRACTION. (Hybrid.) Large, full flower, of a clear, lilac-rose; long, strong stems, holding bloom stiff and upright. **75c each.**

BALLET GIRL. This is a remarkably large, free-blooming Cactus on good stems. The ground color is orange, often tipped and marked white. A well-worth-while variety in your garden. **\$3.00 each.**

BIANCA. (Hybrid.) A new Dahlia of large size and splendid form. Color beautiful rose-lilac with white shadings. Bloom is held perfectly erect on strong, stiff stems. Free flowering. **\$1.00 each.**

BRIDAL ROBE. One of the best white Cactus. Very large, full flowers. A strong, vigorous grower and continuous bloomer. **50c each.**

BRIDES BOUQUET. This is a good white Cactus, an early and profuse bloomer. Flowers are of perfect form. Medium to large in size. **\$2.00 each.**

BRITANNIA. Deep salmon-flesh. **25c each.**

CELIA. Rich pink. A fine free bloomer. **35c each.**

CLAREMONT. This variety produces a large bloom, which is always admired. Color soft peach-pink with amber suffusion. **\$2.50 each.**

COMRADE. Clear salmon-pink. **25c each.**

CONTRAST. Color a brilliant shade of crimson tipped white. Very good for cut-flowers. **35c each.**

COUNTRY GIRL. Large; deep golden yellow, tipped bright amber; beautifully incurved petals. **25c each.**

COUNTESS OF LONSDALE. (Hybrid.) Deep salmon-red. One of the best. Should be in every garden. **25c each.**

CRYSTAL. One of the very finest clear, soft pink Cactus Dahlias. Flowers are of enormous size, with long, narrow, incurved petals and full center. A strong, vigorous grower; excellent exhibition variety. **50c each.**



Cactus Dahlia, Bianca.



Cactus Dahlia, Margaret Bouchon.

CACTUS DAHLIAS—Continued.

DEBUTANTE. Soft pink, tinting to white; a fine exhibition variety. 35c each.

EFFECTIVE. (Straight.) A very distinct primrose, shaded amber. 50c each.

ETRURIA. (Incurved). An exceptionally free-flowering, early-blossoming variety. A pleasing reddish-apricot shade. Moderately incurved. 35c each.

EVENING STAR. This is a very pretty autumn shade, beautiful golden center, shading to bright terra-cotta. 25c each.

FIELD MARSHAL. Color primrose-yellow with slight suffusion of rose on reverse side of the petals. \$1.25 each.

FLORADORA. A remarkable free-flowering, bright blood red. 35c each.

FRANCIS WHITE. A large deep flower, composed of long curled and twisted narrow petals of a pure snowy-white. 50c each.

GEORGE WALTERS. (Hybrid.) Bright salmon-pink, artistically suffused with old gold. It is the largest Hybrid Cactus ever introduced. The flowers are borne on long, stiff, wiry stems, well above the foliage. \$1.00 each.

GIVEN TUCKER. This Cactus is of fine form, with long incurved petals; color soft flesh pink. 50c each.

GLADYS BATES. One of the popular new Dahlias, in contrasting shades. The blooms are immense, incurved petals of tan with a reverse of rose. This is a splendid bloomer, long straight stems. \$3.00 each.

GOLDEN GATE. This is a Hybrid Cactus of deep golden yellow, suffused and shaded amber. 35c each.

GOLDEN GEM. (Straight.) One of the finest golden yellow Cactus Dahlias. It is first-class in every way. 50c each.

GOLIATH GROUND. Color yellow, suffused and tinted with reddish-salmon. 25c each.

HOFNUNG. This variety produces large size flowers of perfect form; color salmony old-rose illuminated by a golden suffusion in the center of the flower and each petal lightly tipped with the same color. \$1.50 each.

J. H. JACKSON. The largest and finest dark Cactus; brilliant crimson-maroon; flowers very large and fine form. 25c each.

KALIF. (Hybrid). A majestic flower, frequently measuring over 9 inches in diameter, of perfect Hybrid Cactus form; color a beautiful pure glowing scarlet. The gigantic flowers, which are produced freely, are held erect on strong stems of wiry stiffness, making it a most effective and useful variety for cutting and garden decoration. 75c each.

KENILWORTH. Of medium height, on branching bushes, and a free bloomer. Color old-rose with bronze suffusion. \$2.00 each.

KILLARNEY. An excellent cut-flower variety; large, fine form, and a free bloomer on long, stiff stems; color bright orange. 50c each.

KRIEHILDE. Brilliant pink, shading to creamy white center. 25c each.

LORD MINTO. This variety produces flowers with long quilled petals which are cleft at the tips; color pale yellow center passing to a soft rosy-salmon at the ends of the petals. 50c each.

LOUISE SLOCOMBE. Color rose-pink overlaid amaranth-pink. \$2.00 each.

MAGPIE. Maroon, tipped rose and white. 35c each.

MARGARET BOUCHON. A charming, bright, lively pink, tinting to flesh-pink at center; splendid form. 50c each.

MARIPOSA. This is a perfectly formed Hybrid type. Color a delightful shade of true pink which is intensified by a deeper colored center. A faint violet suffusion adds to the effect. A good firm stem carries the large bloom with perfection. \$7.50 each.

MARJORIE CASTLETON. Incurved narrow petals of a pleasing shade of rose pink with tips and center of a creamy white. 25c each.

MASTER CARL. Color orange-salmon. 25c each.

MINAMOTO. A velvety scarlet Hybrid Cactus of large size and fine depth. This is considered one of the most brilliant scarlets of any type. \$2.00 each.

MODEL. A Cactus Dahlia of exquisite form and coloring; clear yellow, passing to rose; very distinct and effective. A strong grower and an early, free, and profuse bloomer. 50c each.

MME. ESCHENAUER. An ideal Dahlia of exceptional merit. Most pleasing and effective color—yellow at base of petals, passing to creamy white, suffused and tipped pale lilac. Delicate and chaste. 50c each.

CACTUS DAHLIAS—Continued.

MME. HENRI CAYEUX. (Straight.) The flowers are of the largest size with long, narrow florets, forming a bloom of magnificent form. The color is a beautiful rich pink daintily tipped white. 50c each.

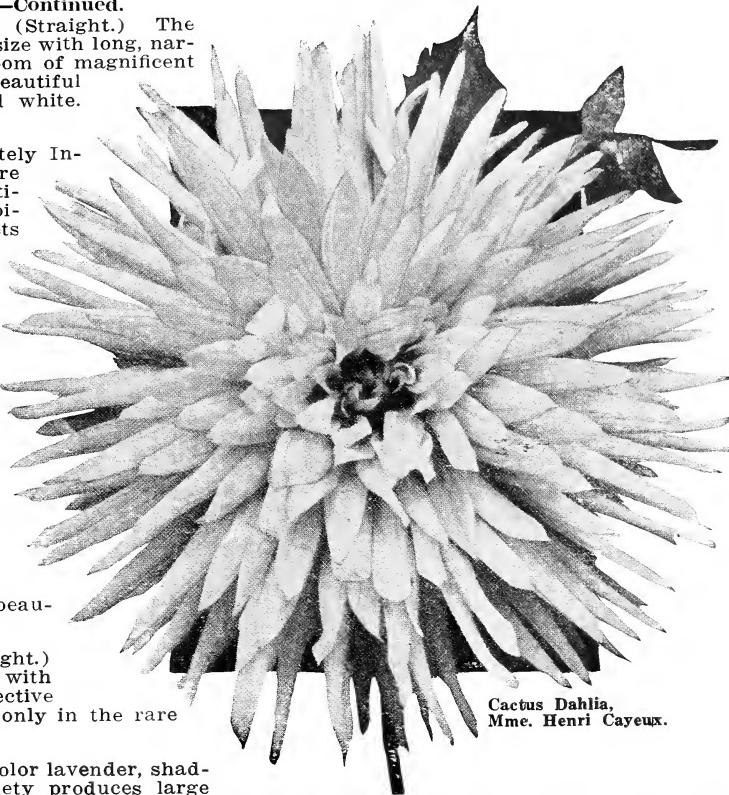
MRS. BRANDT. (Moderately Incurved.) The flowers are large, charmingly beautiful, and perfect for exhibition purposes. The florets are exceptionally long, and very evenly distributed, standing out like a circular array of spears. The color is a beautiful salmon-buff, blending to golden yellow at center. The plants make splendid specimens, with deep green foliage and carry their flowers on enormous stems. 50c each.

MRS. C. H. BRECK. A new Cactus Dahlia of exceptional merit. Color creamy yellow, passing to various shades of rose-pink; a distinct and beautiful variety. 50c each.

MRS. DE LUCA. (Straight.) Golden yellow, tipped with orange. A most effective blending of colors, seen only in the rare types. 35c each.

MRS. EDNA SPENCER. Color lavender, shading to white. This variety produces large blooms on good strong stems. Is a free bloomer and fine as a cut flower. \$1.50 each.

MRS. WARNAAR. (New Holland Dahlia.) A "Garden Cactus" of superior quality, and recommended as one of the finest cut flower varieties in existence. The coloring is a delightful creamy white, overlaid and blending to a charming shade of pink. The flowers are produced upon long, stiff stems, well above the foliage. \$1.00 each.



Cactus Dahlia,
Mme. Henri Cayeux.

MRS. FERDINAND JEFFRIES. A rich velvety maroon of the hybrid type. The petals are broad, curled, and twisted. A very free bloomer, large and massive. 50c each.

NATALIE ALSOP. Color rose-pink to white center. \$2.00 each.

NEW YORK. Color orange-yellow in the center, shading off to an exquisite deep bronzy-salmon. 35c each.

NIBELUNGENHORT. This is a giant flower that is fine for both garden and exhibition. Color is a beautiful shade of old-rose with a blending of salmon-pink and apricot. This is a very free bloomer. \$1.00 each.

NORDLICHT. This variety produces a large perfect bloom of a glowing orange, passing to rose at the tips. \$1.00 each.

OSPREY. (Straight.) An attractive fancy Cactus variety, the color being golden yellow, splashed and striped scarlet. 25c each.

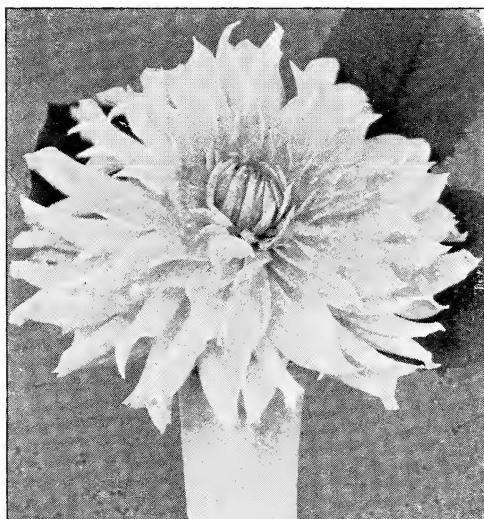
PIERROT. Color is a deep amber boldly tipped white. The blooms are of large size and incurved. 75c each.

PINK ABUNDANCE. Color is mallow-pink with white shadings. Very fine; incurved form. \$1.50 each.

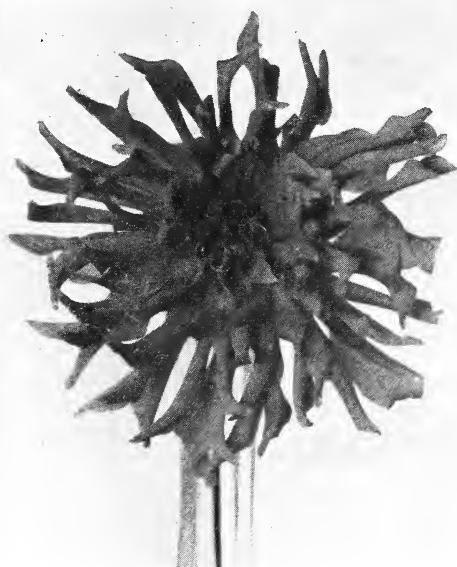
PINK PEARL. (Hybrid.) Clear bright pink. 35c each.

PRINCE OF YELLOWS. Color saffron-yellow. 20c each.

PRIMA DONNA. Distinct and free; flowers large, with long, tubular, twisted, incurved petals. The center ones creamy white, the outer delicate mauve-pink. 50c each.



New Holland Cactus Dahlia, Mrs. Warnaar.



Cactus Dahlia, Red Cross.

CACTUS DAHLIAS—Continued.

RED CROSS. This very popular Dahlia is in great demand; color golden yellow heavily suffused and marked with coral-red. A good bloomer and fine stem. **\$2.00 each.**

REV. DR. BAKER. (Straight.) One of the most satisfactory Dahlias we have ever grown, always being covered with large and perfect flowers. The coloring is a novel shade of plum. Excellent for exhibition or garden purposes. **25c each.**

REV. T. W. JAMISON. Very large, with long, incurved petals; a strong, vigorous grower with long stems; color soft salmon-pink, suffused lilac. **35c each.**

RUTH GLEADELL. This Hybrid Cactus is of very fine form and has splendid stem. Color yellow shading to apricot-bronze on the outer petals. **\$1.00 each.**

SCORPION. Color yellow. Petals incurved and twisted. **50c each.**

SEQUOIA. This is a very pretty variety, with long, tubular petals cleft at the tips. Color deep saffron-yellow suffused with red. **35c each.**

SHERLOCK. Bright orange-cinnamon; an early, free, and continuous bloomer on long stems. One of the best. **50c each.**

SUCCESS. A fine pure yellow. **35c each.**

SWEET BRIAR. One of the loveliest shades of clear, soft pink; very long, narrow, incurved petals. **50c each.**

THE LION. Large flowers; bronzy old-rose suffused with yellow and salmon; free and effective. **50c each.**

TOM LUNDY. This is a Hybrid Cactus of crimson color. Produces large blooms. **\$1.00 each.**

TUSTU. (Straight.) Color a beautiful velvety maroon. The petals are long, tightly quilled and arranged in exact regularity. **50c each.**

VATER RHEIN. This Hybrid Cactus produces blooms of good size, well above the foliage on stout stems. Color yellow, suffused with salmon-rose. **50c each.**

W. B. CHILDS. (Hybrid.) A reliable variety. Color a beautiful rich purple. Highly recommended. Flowers extra large. **35c each.**

WINSOME. Color pure cream-white. **20c each.**

LUSTRE. Color scarlet-vermilion. **50c each.**

HEDWIG SEVERIN. Color silver-rose. **50c each.**

WODAN. Bold, large, but not coarse flower, frequently 7 inches in diameter. A graceful arrangement of semi-incurved petals of a pleasing delicate salmon-rose color, shading to old-gold in center. Unusually free blooming variety. **50c each.**

WOLFGANG VON GOETHE. Color apricot shaded carmine. Very pretty. **\$1.00 each.**

YELLOW KING. Hybrid Cactus. One of the largest of its class. Color is a charming yellow. Blooms are held on nice upright stems. **75c each.**

Finest Peony-Flowered Dahlias

AMERICA. (Holland Peony-flowered Dahlia.) A beautiful shade of apricot-orange. **50c each.**

ARCTIC. This is claimed to be the largest white Peony Dahlia in cultivation. A very fine exhibition variety. **\$2.50 each.**

BILLIONAIRE. An enormous double to class up with Millionaire. Beautiful shade of golden orange. Indeed Billionaire is a wonderful Dahlia and should be in every garden. **\$1.50 each.**

CALIFORNIA. Introduced from Holland as a Peony-flowered Dahlia, it has characteristics of both the Decorative and Peony-flowered types. The early flowers are full to the center, with broad petals that are somewhat pointed and long, like the true Decorative. As the season advances, the flowers show that beautiful golden yellow center so characteristic of the Peony-flowered type. In color, it is a beautiful clear rich deep yellow. The blossoms are large, and produced upon good long, stiff stems. Very free-flowering. **50c each.**



New Peony-Flowered Dahlia, California.

PEONY-FLOWERED DAHLIAS—Continued.

CARDINAL. (New Holland Peony-flowered Dahlia.) A large flower that early in the season comes nearly full to the center, and of a gorgeous maroon-purple. The stems are long and very strong, producing the flowers well above the foliage. 75c each.

CHATENAY. Pink. One of the finest for cut flowers. 35c each.

CHICAGO. Color purple, outer petals ringed yellow. 50c each.

CITY OF PORTLAND. Color is a clear deep rich yellow and white. The flowers are of immense size. They are not coarse, but give a graceful artistic effect. This is a vigorous grower and produces blooms on good stiff stems. \$2.50 each.

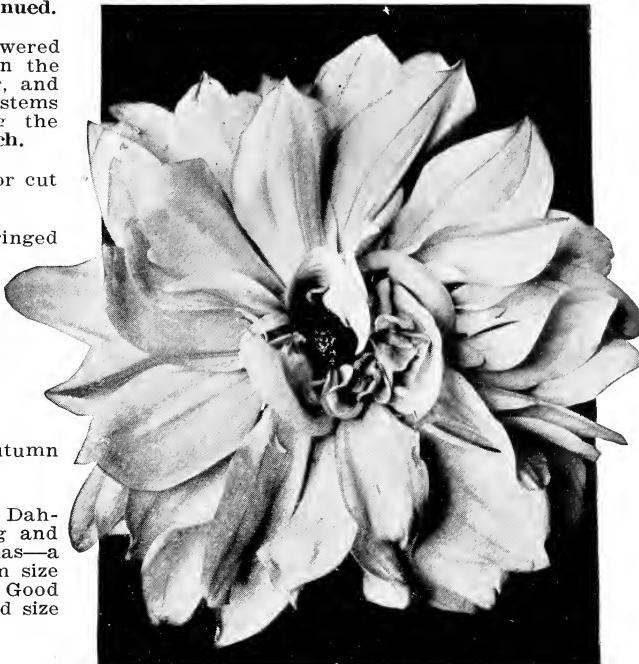
COPPERSMITH. Peony duplex. Autumn shade. 50c each.

CREATION. (Holland Peony-flowered Dahlia.) This new variety has a pleasing and unique shade not common in Dahlias—a beautiful rose-red. Flowers of medium size and produced freely upon long stems. Good cut flower sort because of substance and size of blooms. 50c each.

DIEMONT VON BYSTEIN. A popular new shade of deep blue-lilac. Large and fine; a strong grower and free bloomer. 35c each.

DR. A. KUYPER. Color rich orange; a strong grower; early and free bloomer. 50c each.

EARL WILLIAMS. This variety is always in demand. It produces immense blooms of rich brilliant crimson and white, well distributed. The blooms are held erect, well above the foliage, on long, straight stems. \$5.00 each.



Peony-Flowered Dahlia, Diemont Von Bystein.

F. R. AUSTIN. The beautifully colored flowers are of large size, averaging six to eight inches across. The outer petals are very long, creamy yellow, suffused, banded and shaded rich crimson; the inner petals are yellow at base, tinting lighter, and suffused pink and crimson. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower, and an early and free bloomer. 25c each.

GEISHA. Scarlet, golden base and tips. 50c each.

GORGEOUS. This is indeed a wonderful new Peony Dahlia. The color is yellow, shading to bright scarlet. Very attractive in the garden and unusually fine as a cut flower. See illustration. \$3.50 each.

GLORY OF BAARN. (Holland Peony-flowered Dahlia.) The coloring is a delightful clear soft pink; a most pleasing flower whose light rosy tint forms a perfect contrast with the deep green foliage. Its blooms are of wonderful size and produced with exceptional freedom on long, wiry stems. 35c each.

HON. R. L. BORDEN. Large; distinct; rich, golden bronze. 35c each.

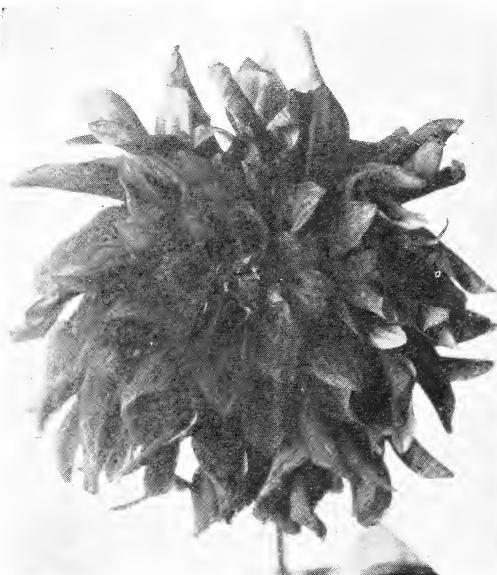
JAN OLIESLAGER. Deep primrose-yellow; rich and effective. Flowers are large and full; very upright stems; free bloomer. 50c each.

JEANNIE PRESTON. Color a pale lemon-yellow shading to Martinus yellow, overlaid a delicate Japan rose; reverse of petals a deep Japan rose. Flowers of gigantic size, and produced on good long stems, well above the foliage. 50c each.

JOHN CHURCHILL. Reddish salmon-pink, or nearly peach-pink. Petals broad and twisting. A beautiful flower in every way. 75c each.



Peony-Flowered Dahlia, Gorgeous.



Peony-Flowered Dahlia, Rising Beauty.

PEONY-FLOWERED DAHLIAS—Continued.

JOHN GREEN. (English Peony-flowered Dahlia.) The coloring is exceptionally attractive and intensely brilliant, the center being a clear golden yellow which quickly changes to fiery scarlet. A great feature of this variety is its lasting quality, the flowers remaining in full beauty for over a week, unhurt by rain or sun. **50c each.**

KING SAUL. Color bright, rich carmine; a heavy, deep flower, and solid color. This is one of the most beautiful shades of red that can be found in the whole Dahlia family. The flower is of good size. **\$1.00 each.**

LA RIANTE. (Holland Peony-flowered Novelty.) The color, a charming lavender-pink with an exquisite golden yellow center, combines to make the flowers most beautiful. The flowers are true Peony type, the long, graceful petals are beautifully curved and twisted, giving it a unique appearance. The fragrance is prominent and encourages us to imagine a long list of Fragrant Dahlias in the near future. **25c each.**

LATONA. (New Holland Peony-flowered Dahlia.) An unusual blending of orange, buff and yellow. Flowers are nearly full to the center, and produced freely, upon good stems. Plants are robust, standing up well in strong winds. **50c each.**

LITA. Beautiful shade of pink, similar to "Delice." Very fine for cut-flowers. **50c each.**

MADONNA. (Magnificent Peony-flowered Dahlia.) The flowers are borne in profusion upon long, graceful stems of wiry stiffness, making it one of the most desirable. In color a very beautiful white, slightly tinted with a most delicate shade of lavender-pink. **50c each.**

MARIE STUDHOLME. Delicate bright mauve-pink with silvery sheen. **35c each.**

MISS BARBARA HAMMOND. (Alexander's New Peony-flowered Seedling.) An exquisite shade of silvery rosolane-pink, blending to clear pale lemon-yellow at the center. A tall-growing plant, producing its blossoms upon long stems. **\$1.00 each.**

MRS. CHARLES L. SEYBOLD. Distinct, bright crimson-pink, each petal tipped white. **25c each.**

MRS. J. H. BENTON. Color white suffused yellow; reverse streaked carmine. **\$1.00 each.**

MRS. WM. KERR. White, suffused pink, overlaid bright carmine. **50c each.**

QUEEN WILHELMINA. (Giant Holland Peony-flowered Dahlia.) Largest and finest of the pure white sorts; excellent for decorative work and unsurpassed as a cut flower. Blossoms produced upon long, graceful stems, well above the foliage. **35c each.**

REMBRANDT. Color yellow spotted light pink. **50c each.**

RISING BEAUTY. This is a Dahlia of great size; borne on long stiff stems. Color is a brilliant cherry-red with tip and outer edge of petals a beautiful gold. This variety always attracts a great deal of attention in our fields. **\$2.50 each.**

ROSE GEM. A new variety imported from Holland. The coloring is very beautiful and something entirely new—a pleasing shade of salmon-pink with a silver sheen. The habit of the plant is perfect, a good strong-growing variety producing its blooms upon strong, stiff stems well above the foliage. **\$1.00 each.**

SALVATOR. Color deep rose-pink. Good stem. **50c each.**

SELMA. A splendid exhibition flower of very large size and fine form, with long petals turning back toward stem. Color a soft rosy pink. **35c each.**

SHERLOCK HOLMES. (Holland Peony-flowered Dahlia.) An ideal flower, possessing remarkable qualities; flowers a beautiful shade of mauve. **25c each.**

SWEETHEART'S BOUQUET. A fine blooming Peony with good straight stem. Color rich salmon-rose. **\$1.50 each.**

WESTERLY. The color of this beautiful Dahlia is a deep, old rose, with peach-pink shadings, a most unusual and extremely attractive color. The flower is of immense size and borne on extra long stems. Stillman was awarded first prize on this Dahlia by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society at the Dahlia show in Boston, where it was admired by everyone. **\$1.00 each.**

ZEPPELIN. An extra-fine, free-flowering variety. Color a pleasing soft shade of violet-mauve, with silvery suffusion. **50c each.**

ZONSONDERGANG. This is a Holland introduction. Color is a beautiful salmon-red autumn tint, a color so much admired. Blooms are large and borne on good stiff stems. **\$1.00 each.**

A collection of all varieties here listed can be had at a small price. Write us.

Decorative Dahlias

AUTUMN GLORY. A soft golden terra-cotta; rich and pleasing by day and entrancingly lovely under artificial light. **25c each.**

AYESHA. A wonderfully handsome, clear light yellow. The flowers are of immense size, beautiful, regular form, with large, shell-like petals, and borne on long, stiff stems. A profuse bloomer. **50c each.**

AZALEA. This is a large bloom with many rows of long narrow florets, giving it an unusually attractive shape. Color is soft creamy yellow and the outer row of petals is tinged pink. **\$1.00 each.**

BARON SCHROEDER. Rich, glowing purple. **25c each.**

CHAMPAGNE. One of the best of recent introductions. Flowers are immense, the color a beautiful shade of golden champagne and chamois. The stem is heavy and holds the massive flower upright. **\$10.00 each.**

CHESTER S. WOODMAN. A gigantic flower of rich, reddish-purple. The plants are tall and sturdy, producing their blossoms on strong, stiff stems. **\$1.00 each.**

CLARABEL. Color rich rosy purple. **25c each.**

CLIFFORD W. BRUTON. A large canary-yellow. **25c each.**

COMSTOCK. This is classified as a Hybrid Cactus. Petals are slightly fluted, forming a beautiful bloom of good substance. Color immense yellow, on long, straight stem, making it a fine cut-flower variety. **\$1.00 each.**

CORONA. Icy-white. Very similar to a Camellia. **25c each.**

DARLENE. (Delicate New Decorative Dahlia.) An exquisite shade of live shell pink with a dainty blending of white at center. The plants make ideal specimens, averaging about 3 feet in height, a single plant making a very effective showing. The foliage is a heavy deep green, a perfect contrast with the pink-and-white blossoms. **50c each.**



Decorative Dahlia, Dr. Tevis.

DELICE. Flowers are of good size, standing well above the foliage. A charming bright pink, suffused with lavender-pink. A well known cut-flower variety. **35c each.**

DOROTHY FLINT. A beautiful salmon-pink, striped yellow. **\$1.00 each.**

DREAM. A Holland introduction of great beauty. Color salmon and pink with amber center. **50c each.**

DR. TEVIS. One of the largest and most beautiful Decorative Dahlias in cultivation. Blooms average 9 to 11 inches across; color is a beautiful shade of salmon-rose, suffused with old-gold, shading to a golden apricot. Fine for exhibition purposes. **75c each.**

DR. TYRREL. Very large, rich bronzy golden yellow, shaded orange. **35c each.**

L. K. PEACOCK. This is a vigorous grower. Flowers of good form, pure white. **50c each.**

ELSIE DAVIDSON. A beautiful deep, golden yellow, large, fine for cutting. **25c each.**

ELDORADO. Bessie Boston, introducer of this variety, says, "A strong feature of its beauty is the depth corresponds to the size; it has greater substance than any variety ever seen; we have never seen a blossom of such vivid gold color." **\$10.00 each.**

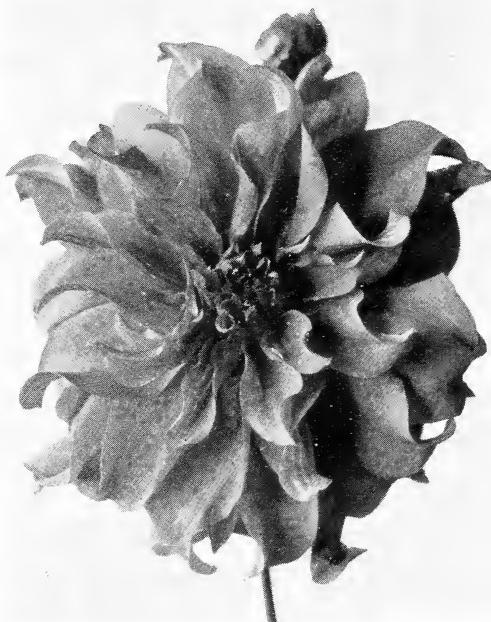
EMBASSADOR. This is a California variety, producing large blooms on good stem. Color is of the deepest shade of red or maroon, and green; in slight shade are nearly black. **\$2.50 each.**

EVENTIDE. A splendid flower on long, stiff stems. For all purposes it may be termed a white flower, there being but the faintest flush of delicate rose on the edge. **30c each.**

FRANK A. WALKER. (See illustration). Deep lavender-pink. For garden decoration or for cut flowers this variety is exceptionally good, having long stems and producing flowers in great abundance. **35c each.**



New Decorative Dahlia, Frank A. Walker.



Decorative Dahlia, Insulinde.

DECORATIVE DAHLIAS—Continued.

FRAU GEHEIMRAT SCHEIFF. (New German Decorative Dahlia.) An exquisite blending of apricot-orange and yellow, with reverse of petals coral-red, the unopened central and twisted petals showing the coral-red prominently, making a very unusual and attractive flower. Late in the season the flowers are inclined to show the golden yellow center. The plants are of good habit, producing their blossoms on exceptionally long stems, well above the foliage. **\$1.00 each.**

GOLDMINE. Color pure golden yellow. Blooms of good form, and a profuse bloomer. **50c each.**

GOLDEN GLOW. Color apricot shading to amber. This variety produces a beautiful flower on good stem. **\$2.50 each.**

GRAND DUKE ALEXIS. White, suffused lavender; very fine. **25c each.**

HORTULANUS FIET. (Wonderful Holland Decorative Dahlia.) The coloring of this variety is a beautiful shade of salmon exquisitely blending to yellow at the center. **75c each.**

INSULINDE. A very fine, large flower on good stem. Petals are curled and twisted. This makes a wonderful flower for decoration. Color very deep gold with bronze suffusion. **\$2.00 each.**

JACK ROSE. This is a brilliant crimson-red. Is fine for the garden and for cutting. **25c each.**

JANE SELBY. An unusually large flower of a delicate mauve-pink. Great substance and good formation, on strong stems well above the foliage. **\$1.00 each.**

JEAN KERR. One of the finest whites for decorations. **50c each.**

JEANNE CHARMET. The flowers measure from 7 to 10 inches in diameter and are borne on stiff, wiry stems frequently 18 to 24 inches long. Lilac-pink, shading to pure white toward the center, with a tinge of light yellow at the margins. **35c each.**

JOHN LEWIS CHILDS. Yellow, suffused, splashed and striped scarlet, white tip. **\$2.50 each.**

JOHN WANAMAKER. A very pretty violet-rose. Type distinct and unique. **50c each.**

JONKHEER BOREEL VAN HOOGELANDEN. An elegantly formed flower, of gigantic size, and a rich deep orange terra-cotta color, without doubt the finest of its color in existence. The flowers are full to the center and resemble King of the Autumn. **\$1.00 each.**

J. M. GOODRICH. It has size and beauty, exceptionally long stems, and is free-flowering. Beautiful salmon-pink, each petal tipped primrose-yellow. **50c each.**

JUDGE MAREAN. This is a universally known exhibition variety. It is a beautiful combination of colors, almost indescribable. It is a most prolific grower and a free bloomer; of a most wonderful glowing salmon, pink, red, orange, yellow and purple-gold. **\$5.00 each.**

KING OF THE AUTUMN. The habit is absolutely perfect, with strong, sturdy stalks; long stiff stems, and remarkably free flowering. The coloring is quite new and unique—buff-yellow suffused terra-cotta. **75c each.**

KITTIE DUNLAP. Color American Beauty Rose shade. Produces immense exhibition blooms. Stems are very long and every Kittie Dunlap is a prize winner and should be in every garden. **\$3.00 each.**

LE GRAND MANITOU. Pure white, artistically striped, splashed, and blotched deep violet-purple. The plants occasionally bear a solid purple colored flower. **35c each.**



Decorative Dahlia, Le Grand Manitou.

DECORATIVE DAHLIAS—Continued.

LEO XIII. The habit of this plant is all that can be desired, producing large flowers upon splendid stems, well above the foliage. It is a beautiful deep yellow. **\$1.00 each.**

LOTUS. This is a great favorite. Color is a luminous flame or a lively orange, intensified with metallic lustre. Blooms are produced on long, straight stems. **\$2.50 each.**

LYNDHURST. Brilliant cardinal red. A fine cut flower. **25c each.**

MABEL B. TAFT. The coloring is a novel yellow, suffused with pinkish-apricot, lighter in the center and shading deeper toward the outer petals. The large flower has good depth and is composed of small, peculiarly shaped petals which give it refinement as well as beauty. It is particularly lovely under artificial light. Stems are long and absolutely stiff and straight. As a cut flower, it has most unusual lasting qualities. This Dahlia will produce more blooms to a bush than any we have ever grown, but it must be freely disbudded. It wants lots of space as it is a most luxuriant grower. **\$2.00 each.**

MANDAIANA. An entirely distinct type. We hope in time this will form a large class represented in all the colors. The growth is remarkably sturdy and the stems are strong, each terminated with an extraordinarily large flower with numerous petals of a beautiful velvety ruby-red color. The plant starts to flower early and continues to bloom until late fall. Never exceeding 3 feet in height, this Dahlia is therefore better adapted to garden and landscape purposes than any other ever introduced. Besides this, it lends itself to cultivation in pots and tubs, so that it forms a beautiful bushy plant like a hydrangea, flowering all summer. Wherever exhibited it was admired more than any other Dahlia and received all of the honors. At the Dahlia Exhibition it took the prize for the largest bloom; also a silver medal of the California Dahlia Society for the twenty-five best blooms of the Decorative type. **75c each.**



Decorative Dahlia, Mabel B. Taft.

MANITOUE. This variety produces large blooms; color is very pleasing, being an amber bronze with a distinct shading of pink. **35c each.**

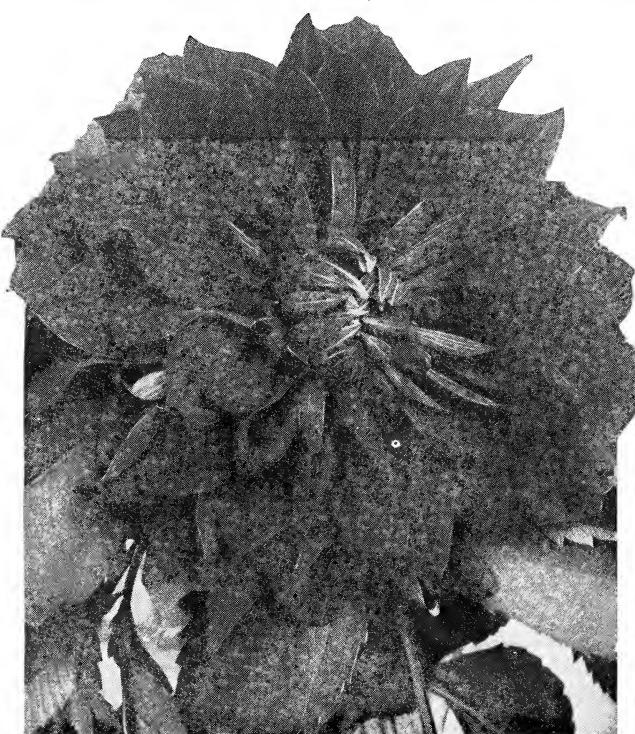
MARIE. This is a very pretty light pink Decorative. **50c each.**

MARY C. BURNS. This is truly a wonderful Dahlia. The outside of the petals is old-gold and the reverse dull red. This combination of red and gold is new and immediately attracts attention. The size is enormous but the coloring is what makes the blossoms so unique. **\$2.00 each.**

MELODY. Splendid, regular form, with full, high center and reflexed outer petals. Color clear canary-yellow, tinting creamy white at the tips. **25c each.**

MEPHISTOPHELES. Color ruby-red with gold points at the end of each petal. The enormous blooms are produced on stout stems. **\$3.00 each.**

MILLIE RODGERS. Color bronzy old-rose, shading to amber, a pleasing autumn tint. Flowers are of large size and on good stem. **\$2.00 each.**



Mandaiana Dahlia.



New Decorative Dahlia, Mina Burgle.

DECORATIVE DAHLIAS—Continued.

MILLIONAIRE. This mammoth new Decorative Dahlia exceeds any other Dahlia in existence in size. The color is a dainty lavender, with a pink sheen. The flowers are simply immense, deep and heavy. After the first flower, it is produced on extra-long, heavy, stiff stems. The Millionaire has won many first prizes and medals, all over this country for the largest flower in the show. **\$1.50 each.**

MINA BURGLE. Flowers of gigantic size and remarkable beauty. Color a glowing, brilliant scarlet. The flowers are of perfect Decorative type and are borne upon long, wiry stems well above the foliage. **50c each.**

MOONBEAM. An immense flower, borne on good stem. Color clear canary yellow. **\$1.00 each.**

MRS. CARL SALBACH. Color mauve-pink shading to white. The immense flower is produced on long stout stem. We do not hesitate in recommending this variety as it is one of our favorites. **\$3.00 each.**

MRS. ELLA CLINE. This is a very pretty glistening pure white, with good stem. **\$1.00 each.**

MRS. J. GARDNER CASSATT. Rose colored with grand stems and plenty of substance in flowers. **50c each.**

MRS. MALCOLM WHITMAN. Color old-rose suffused with lavender and softening to yellow at the center. Blooms are produced on good long stem. **\$2.00 each.**

MRS. O. D. BALDWIN. This is a delightful new shade of American Beauty. The large blooms are borne on good stems, and when cut, their lasting quality is unequalled. **\$2.50 each.**

MRS. R. R. STRANGE. Color burnished copper with faint shadings of old-gold and old-rose. The blooms are large and are produced on good stiff stem. **\$1.00 each.**

MRS. WM. H. PEPIN. One of the best white Decoratives in existence. It is greatly superior in both size and form to the justly celebrated Mme. Marze, which has for several years been regarded as the best white in this class. **50c each.**

ORANGE KING. One of the handsomest Decorative varieties that has ever been introduced. It is a beautiful, glistening orange, deep and rich, the clearest and richest of this popular color. Plant is sturdy, healthy, of medium height, branching habit, and produces the flowers freely on stiff stems. **25c each.**

OREGON BEAUTY. A seedling from William Agnew, resembling the parent in size, shape, and color. Flowers are large and full to the center. Color, a glowing, fiery scarlet, making Oregon Beauty distinctive in every garden. **35c each.**

OSAM SHUDOW. This variety received an overwhelming vote as the most popular Dahlia in the 1918 San Francisco show. The most prominent feature of this Dahlia is its formation. The big, heavy, loose petals produce a flower more like a gigantic rose than a Dahlia. The coloring is a delightful old-rose, slightly suffused with lilac and shading to yellow at the center. The bush is sturdy and tall and the main stalk is the thickest we have ever seen. The flower stem is long, thick, and heavy and the blossom comes well above the attractive foliage. One bloom is a bouquet. A good producer of blossoms which are always full to the center. **\$5.00 each.**

PATRICK O'MARA. Autumn shade. Claimed an improvement over King of the Autumn. **\$1.00 each.**

PERLE DE LYON. Splendid pure white. Similar to Perle d'Or, but better. **35c each.**

PIERRE LE BOND. Maroon tipped; fine stem; Free flowering. Its odd coloring makes this an excellent novelty. **\$1.00 each.**



Decorative Dahlia, Mrs. Wm. H. Pepin.

DECORATIVE DAHLIAS—Continued.

PRINCESS JULIANA. (Holland Decorative Dahlia.) It is perfect as an exhibition flower, ideal for garden decoration, and unsurpassed for cutting. Holland Dahlia specialists claim this the finest white Decorative Dahlia. **35c each.**

QUEEN MARY. This is a stronger grower than Delice. A large flower with full, rounded center. The color is a soft shade of pink. **50c each.**

ROOKWOOD. Color bright cerise-rose. Considered one of the best in its shade. Blooms are borne on strong, upright stem. **\$1.50 each.**

SAMSON. This is a very striking combination of red and yellow. Blooms of immense size. **\$2.00 each.**

SHUDOW'S LAVENDER. The very large flowers are of a silvery lavender, shading to white. In hot weather the white is more pronounced, but as the season advances it will almost disappear. The stem is long and stiff, and holds the large flowers erect. It blooms continuously and freely from early to late in the season and never shows a center and has excellent keeping qualities as a cut-flower. **\$7.50 each.**

SOUVENIR DE GUSTAVE DOAZON. It is the largest Dahlia in existence. Flowers are full to the center and often measure 9 inches and over in diameter; they can be forced to measure over 12 inches. The color is a pleasing shade of orange-red. The plant is a very tall, vigorous grower with heavy, dark, glossy green foliage and a remarkable constitution. **25c each.**

SUNDOWN. Color radiant sunset orange and gold. A magnificent bloom. **\$2.50 each.**

SYLVIA. White edged pink. **25c each.**

THE GRIZZLY. Color deep maroon-red. This unquestionably is one of the most prolific Dahlias ever known. The blooms are very large and reflexed, which makes it really attractive. You should by all means have this variety in your collection. **\$2.00 each.**



Decorative Dahlia, Shudow's Lavender.

THE U. S. A. Color deep orange. Petals curled and twisted in a very odd manner. Blooms of enormous size. **\$5.00 each.**

TENOR ALVAREZ. (Gigantic New French Decorative Dahlia.) This new variety is one of the largest and finest Decorative Dahlias. The flowers are produced upon long, wiry stems, well above the foliage. The color combination is pleasing and attractive but difficult to describe—violet-red heavily striped and splashed lilac and white. **\$1.00 each.**

TOMMY ATKINS. Color very startling flaming scarlet. It is claimed there is no Dahlia that resembles it in color. The large deep blossom is attractively formed and is not stiff and formal. One of the most popular Dahlias in our field this year. **\$5.00 each.**

VELMARY. A beautiful primrose-yellow, blending to golden yellow at the center, the whole overlaid a charming shade of orange-pink. The habit of the plant is perfect; strong, sturdy, vigorous growers and producing their gigantic specimens upon long, stiff stems. **75c each.**

VIRGINIA. Color a large lavender-pink. Blooms are produced on good stiff stems. A variety we can recommend without hesitancy. **75c each.**

VIRGINIA MAULE. Delicate tint of shell-pink. **25c each.**

W. H. SLOCOMBE. This is a beautiful canary-yellow of splendid form. Flowers very large. A very free and continuous bloomer. Should be in every collection. **\$2.00 each.**

WM. F. GUDE. Pure white; long stems; fine for cut flowers. **25c each.**



Decorative Dahlia, The Grizzly.

DECORATIVE DAHLIAS—Continued.



Decorative Dahlia, Wizard of Oz.

WM. STARK SMITH. (Phenomenal New Decorative.) The plant is a vigorous grower, with heavy, dark, glossy green foliage and a remarkable constitution. The flowers are enormous, and produced upon stiff, wiry stems, well above the foliage. The blossom is perfect in form, of immense size, and exceedingly wonderful color combination—a beautiful golden yellow, artistically striped and splashed scarlet. \$1.00 each.

WIZARD OF OZ. This is a Dahlia of immense size. Color is a rare shade of glowing amber pink, with soft salmon shades. It has a good, straight stem. \$10.00 each.

YELLOW DUKE. Canary yellow, quilled petals, fine for cutting. 25c each.

YELLOW MONS. LE NORMAND. (Giant French Decorative Dahlia.) An early and continuous bloomer, of good habit, producing its immense flowers on long stiff stems. In color a rich golden yellow, with occasional reddish markings. The largest and finest of this color. One of the most satisfactory garden varieties and equally good as an exhibition sort. \$1.50 each.

Colossal Dahlias

A. E. JOHNSON. A perfect example of the giant-flowering type. The plants are strong and sturdy, with good habit of growth. The ground color of the bloom is white or light blush, overlaid with clear rose-pink. A very large and fine flower. 25c each.

AMERICAN BEAUTY. A seedling from the well known French variety, Le Closse, being almost identical in form, shape, and size. The flowers are of gigantic size and are produced on long, heavy stems, well above the foliage. The color is a gorgeous wine-crimson. 35c each.

CUBAN GIANT (Dr. J. P. Kirkland). Dark velvety crimson; large. Stems long and wiry. Plants are tall and sturdy. 35c each.

DREER'S YELLOW. A beautiful new Colossal Dahlia of perfect form; stems long and straight, carrying the blooms well above the foliage. The flowers often measure 7 to 8 inches in diameter. Color rich, sulphur-yellow. 50c each.

D. M. MOORE. A rich, deep, velvety Victoria-lake, which is a shade deeper than deep maroon, the nearest approach to black. A mammoth flower produced in profusion on long, stiff stems. 50c each.

FIREBURST. The flower is flatly built, has broad, long petals, and is an intense scarlet, slightly shaded orange-red. Some specimens measure 8 inches and over in diameter. The finest scarlet Colossal Dahlia. 50c each.

GOLDEN WEST. Pure yellow. The petals are deeply serrated, giving the flower a fluffy appearance which is most attractive. 50c each.

MME. MARZE. A grand, white Colossal variety of perfect form, and immense size. 50c each.



Colossal Dahlia, A. E. Johnson.

COLOSSAL DAHLIAS—Continued.

MRS. JOHN BOWMAN. The center petals are quilled, while the outer ones broaden out to the Decorative type. The color is an exquisite shade of deep, golden yellow, with the reverse of the petals slightly tinged magenta. The stems are long and exceptionally stiff, carrying the large bloom quite free of the foliage. It blooms freely. **\$1.00 each.**

MRS. ROOSEVELT. A most beautiful flower, of immense size, graceful form, and with excellent stems for cutting. Flowers are 6 to 8 inches in diameter. Delicate pink, shading to soft pink. **50c each.**

PURPLE DUKE. The petals are cup-shaped and evenly quilled to the center. Color, a rich, deep purple—a royal color that attracts everyone's attention. **50c each.**

TILLAMOOK. Color delicate blush, deepening at the tips to rose-pink. Its pleasing color, combined with its large size and free blooming habit, makes this a prize-winner. **35c each.**

YELLOW COLOSSE. Large, showy flowers of pure primrose-yellow are produced very freely on long, graceful stems. Its golden, cup-shaped petals are daintily arranged, completing this beautiful, perfect flower. **50c each.**

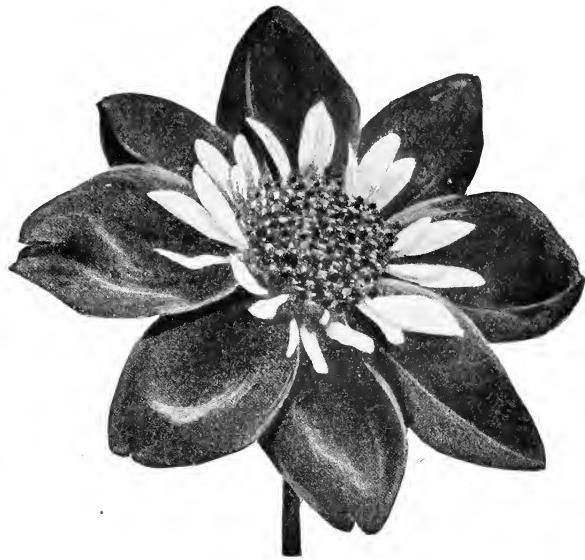
Collarette Dahlias

AMI NONIN. This is considered one of the most beautiful of its type. Color is a charming shade of old-rose. A good cut-flower variety. **50c each.**

ARDEN. Deep golden yellow, blotched vivid orange-crimson; collar pure yellow. Strong plants. **25c each.**

CROWN PRINCESS CHARLOTTE. Bright chestnut-red, with long, yellow collar; very large and distinct. **25c each.**

DORA FISHER. This is a real good pink collarette, splendid bloomer, and a favorite for cutting. **50c each.**



Collarette Dahlia.

COLLARETTE DAHLIAS—Continued.

GRANT de LYON. An enormous velvety maroon flower. **75c each.**

JULES BUYSSENS. White and rose; collar white, suffused rose. **25c each.**

MME. LOCHER. Color autumn shade tipped white. **50c each.**

PRINCESS LOUISE. New. Carmine and white; collar white, suffused carmine. **25c each.**

REGULARITY. Color scarlet and white; most effective for all purposes. **25c each.**

SAN MATEO STAR. This is one of the largest Collarettes ever produced. Color clear cerise. Petals edged white and the color white. **50c each.**

Show Dahlias

A. D. LIVONI. Beautiful soft pink. Well-formed flowers with long stems. Perfectly round, ball-shaped flowers, each petal being very tightly quilled and arranged in exact regularity. Free flowering. **25c each.**

ALICE EMILY. Orange yellow. Large and fine. **25c each.**

ANDREW JACKSON. Deep purple. A fine, large, well-quilled flower on good stems. Very desirable. **25c each.**

ANGUS MEGAR. New. The largest and finest shaped lavender-purple Show Dahlia to my knowledge; tall and sturdy. **50c each.**

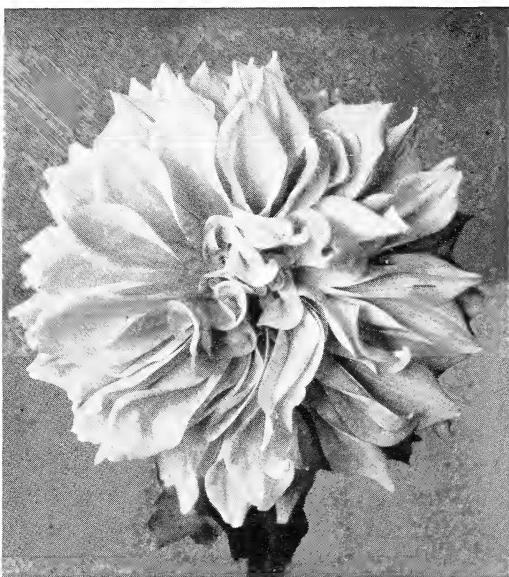
ARABELLA. Sulphur-yellow, tipped pinkish white. **25c each.**

DOROTHY PEACOCK. The flowers are of good size, exquisite form, great substance; the color is a beautiful, clear, live pink that appeals to everyone. **50c each.**

EDNA BROWNING. (Hybrid Show Dahlia.) Deep cerise-pink, shaded nearly white at base; tips of petals serrated and of lighter shade. Very large flowers; stems good length. Very desirable. **35c each.**



Decorative Dahlia, Champagne. (See page 25).



Decorative Dahlia, Eldorado. (See page 25.)

SHOW DAHLIAS—Continued.

ELECTRIC. Large, full ball type; color a soft magenta-rose. 50c each.

ELSIE BURGESS. Color delicate white ground tipped and suffused with a beautiful lavender and faint light pink. Free bloomer; fine for cut flowers. 25c each.

GEN. BOOTH. Beautiful shade of light purple. Flowers large, and on long stems, standing high above the foliage. 35c each.

JOHN STANHOPE. Large red-salmon flower on long stems. Most desirable rich color. 50c each.

JOHN WALKER. This is a very fine white Show Dahlia. 25c each.

KING OF SHOWS. Deep butter-yellow; solid color throughout. Every petal is perfectly quilled and uniquely formed. A mammoth flower, on long stems. It is without doubt the finest Show Dahlia ever grown and should be seen to be appreciated. \$2.00 each.

MADAME LILY LARGE. A clear yellow, striped and speckled vermillion. Very large and a free bloomer. 35c each.

MAUDE ADAMS. (New Show Dahlia.) The color is a pure snowy white, very effectively overlaid clear delicate pink. Undoubtedly one of the finest of the Show types and highly recommended for all purposes. 25c each.

MISS HELEN HOLLIS. (Gigantic Scarlet Show Dahlia.) Undoubtedly the largest and best deep scarlet Show Dahlia in existence. Blossoms are on long, stiff stems, well above the foliage. Plant extremely sturdy and produces very luxuriant foliage. Highly recommended. 50c each.

M. AUGUSTA LEMOINE. Color pale yellow, striped maroon. 50c each.

MURIEL. A very satisfactory cut-flower variety. The flowers are a most charming shade of orange, of good size, and produced upon stems of remarkable length. 35c each.

PENELOPE. White, flaked rosy lake; beautiful and chaste. 20c each.

PRINCESS VICTORIA. The finest pure yellow Show Dahlia in existence. Clear, pure, canary-yellow, without shade or blemish from bud to old age. Perfect form, on long, slender stems. An extremely early and profuse bloomer. 25c each.

PURPLE GEM. Deep purple; distinct. 20c each.

SOUVENIR de MME. MOREAU. Color deep rich pink. 35c each.

STORM KING. The most reliable pure white Show Dahlia to date. Flowers produced on good stems, well above the foliage. Free-flowering. 25c each.

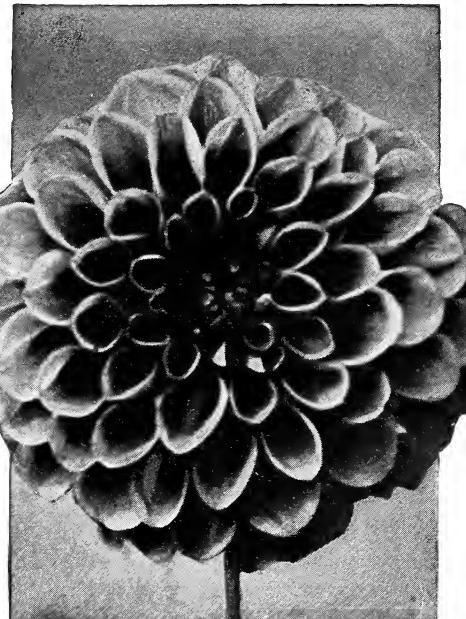
STRADELLA. Beautiful deep purple-crimson. Exceptionally free-flowering. Stems long and wiry. One of the best to date. 35c each.

TANSBORO. Color crimson shaded maroon, white suffused crimson at base of petals. 25c each.

VIVIAN. White, effectively edged rose-violet. An extremely wonderful blending of color possessed only by the rare novelties. One of our champions and a variety worthy of the highest words of praise. Fanciers who have grown Vivian are enthusiastic over its merits. 25c each.

W. N. RAWSON. Very large, semi-quilled petals, good stem, color white, overlaid mauve. 50c each.

ZEBRA. Pearl-white, edged deep pink. 25c each.



Show Dahlia, Stradella.

Pompon Dahlias

ADMIRAL DOTI. Pink, with lavender tinge.
Very free bloomer. Round, perfect blossoms. 15c each.

AIMEE. A very small flower of bronze color.
This is a very free bloomer on long stems.
75c each.

ARIEL. Buff tinted orange. Very desirable.
15c each.

BOBBY. Very finely formed flowers of an
attractive shade of plum-color. An extra-
good Pompon. 15c each.

CHALLENGE. White and dark maroon. A
variegated novelty attracting much atten-
tion. 15c each.

DAISY. Amber shading to apricot. 25c each.

DEE DEE. Color lilac. \$1.00 each.

FAIRY QUEEN. Sulphur-yellow edged pink.
15c each.

GIRLIE. Pinkish mauve. 25c each.

GRACIE. Color blush pink. 25c each.

HELVETIA. Color white, petals bordered red.
15c each.

HIGHLAND MARY. Pink and white. Quite
large flower and very productive and free.
15c each.

IDEAL. A very pretty yellow. 50c each.

KLEIN DOMITEA. Bright golden terra-cotta.
Profuse. 20c each.

KLEIN GRETCHEN. White, shaded crim-
son, leaving the blossom principally crimson;
base of petal is crimson. Striking and beau-
tiful. 15c each.

LEADER. Color clear lemon-yellow, very
heavily tipped rosy-purple. 50c each.

LITTLE BEAUTY. Color light pink. 15c each.

LITTLE DOROTHY. Color white, slightly
blotched reddish-orange. 15c each.

LITTLE FRANK. Amber, shaded salmon.
15c each.

LORD GOFF. Color cream tipped rose. 15c
each.

MADELINE. Pale primrose, edged with rose-
purple. Very free-flowering. 15c each.

NEATNESS. Salmon-pink. 15c each.

NELLY FRAZER. This is considered the best
pink. 35c each.



Pompon Dahlia,
Little Beauty.

SNOWCLAD. Pure white. This dainty little
white flower should be seen to be appre-
ciated. It is very prolific, producing a great
abundance of flowers. 20c each.

TINY TIM. Smallest and most perfect pink.
\$1.00 each.

ZOE. Base of petals and edges clear yellow.
Tips white. This is a very attractive Dahlia
and well worth having. Sometimes blossoms
come all yellow. 15c each.



Dahlias Give Best Effects in Masses.

Single Dahlias

LA FAVORITE. White, suffused rose, striped with rich purple. An exquisitely dainty flower. Large and blossoms freely. 15c each.

ELINOR. One of Alexander's charming seedlings. The color is a delightful yellow, heavily tipped a light shade of crushed strawberry. 15c each.

MARGARET PERKINS. One of the most beautiful varieties of recent introduction. The flowers are very large, have rather pointed petals, are wide, but not overlapping, and are borne on long, stiff stems. The color is pure white, with about half of each petal tipped light pink; first flower being tipped cerise-pink, and like Twentieth Century, of which it is a seedling, growing steadily lighter as the season advances, becoming a clear soft pink late. 15c each.

SENSATION. Vivid vermillion, heavily tipped white. An early and profuse bloomer. 15c each.

Century Dahlias

BLUSHING BRIDE. A variegated Dahlia of beautiful color, resembling Blushing Maiden, except that the florets are of a darker shade and a more decided contrast in the coloring. 15c each.

FRINGED TWENTIETH CENTURY. A great improvement over Twentieth Century; much larger, brighter color, while the stems are long, slender and stiff. Color bright rosy crimson, with lighter markings. Height 4 feet. 15c each.

JOSEPHINE. Flowers very large, of splendid regular form, but, unlike so many white single Dahlias, the long, wiry stems hold the flowers erect. Strong grower. 15c each.

MRS. JOSEPH LUCAS. Rich yellow, overlaid bronzy scarlet, lightened, suffused and edged salmon-rose. The flowers are immense in size, of splendid substance, lasting a week after cutting. Medium height (4 feet) and blooms so freely as to resemble a huge bouquet. 15c each.



Single Dahlia, La Favorite.

ROSE-PINK CENTURY. The largest and best deep pink; enormous flowers on long, 3-foot stems; sure and continuous bloomer; vigorous plant. Height 5 feet. 15c each.

ST. GEORGE IMPROVED. A seedling of the St. George, but a larger, stronger plant with heavier foliage. Flowers clear canary-yellow, on longer stems. 15c each.

WHITE STAR. Flowers beautiful pure white. Plants 4 feet high, 3 feet through; enormous quantities of blooms. 25c each.



Special Dahlia Collections

Owing to the fact that we devote a large acreage to the growing of Dahlias, we are enabled to offer these special collections. We reserve the right to substitute when out of a variety listed, but we will do this only with a tuber of equal valuation. We pay postage on orders for Dahlia tubers. Would suggest that you order by number.

COLLECTION NO. 1.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| A. D. Livoni | \$0.25 |
| Andrew Jackson | .25 |
| Princess Juliana | .35 |
| Yellow Duke | .25 |
| No. 59. (Red) | .25 |
| Klein Domitea | .15 |
| | <hr/> |
| One each of the above for \$1.00. | \$1.50 |

COLLECTION NO. 5.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| Mrs. Jno. Bowman | \$1.00 |
| Perle de Lyon | .35 |
| Goldmine | .50 |
| Frank A. Walker | .35 |
| Kriemhilde | .25 |
| Madonna | .50 |
| | <hr/> |
| One each of the above for \$2.35. | \$2.95 |

COLLECTION NO. 2.

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| John Stanhope | \$0.50 |
| J. H. Jackson | .25 |
| Golden West | .50 |
| Minnie McCulloch | .25 |
| No. 1. (Red) | .25 |
| Mandaiana | .75 |
| | <hr/> |
| One each of above for \$2.00. | \$2.50 |

COLLECTION NO. 6.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| Zebia | \$0.25 |
| W. B. Childs | .35 |
| Tustu | .50 |
| Dumont Von Bystein | .35 |
| Queen Mary | .50 |
| Wm. F. Gude | .25 |
| | <hr/> |
| One each of the above for \$1.50. | \$2.20 |

COLLECTION NO. 3.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| Arabella | \$0.25 |
| Ariel | .15 |
| Cardinal | .75 |
| Jean Kerr | .50 |
| Geo. Walters | 1.00 |
| Patrick O'Mara | 1.00 |
| | <hr/> |
| One each of the above for \$2.65. | \$3.65 |

COLLECTION NO. 7.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| Dr. Tevis | \$0.75 |
| Ballet Girl | 3.00 |
| Mandaiana | .75 |
| Hoffnung | 1.50 |
| Kitty Dunlap | 3.00 |
| Wm. Eschenauer | .75 |
| | <hr/> |
| One each of the above for \$6.75. | \$9.75 |

COLLECTION NO. 4.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| Dr. Tevis | \$0.75 |
| Mandaiana | .75 |
| Millionaire | 1.50 |
| Chicago | .50 |
| Bianca | 1.00 |
| King of Shows | 2.00 |
| | <hr/> |
| One each of the above for \$5.00. | \$6.50 |

COLLECTION NO. 8.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| Osam Shudow | \$5.00 |
| Miss Barbara Hammond | 1.00 |
| Mrs. Malcolm Whitman | 2.00 |
| Insulinde | 2.00 |
| Frau Geheimrat Scheiff | 1.00 |
| Patrick O'Mara | 1.00 |
| | <hr/> |
| One each of the above for \$8.00. | \$12.00 |



Masses of Gladioli are Beautiful With Varied Coloring.

Gladioli

The new Gladioli are without an equal for bedding or borders. As a cut flower they are far superior to any other summer bloomer, either for lasting qualities or for the various uses for which they can be employed. If planted by the last of May they will bloom by the first to the middle of August, if cared for properly.

The Way to Plant. Dig the row or bed from eight to ten inches deep, then spread a liberal amount of good fertilizer in the bottom of the row or bed, then rake it in thoroughly before planting your bulbs; but if stable dressing is used it should be spaded in when the bed is first dug over. I find that hen dressing can be used, giving first-class results, if applied properly; but it must be put in the bottom of the drill or bed, then covered with fully an inch of soil before the bulbs are planted. The bulbs after being planted should then be covered from four to six inches deep; just as soon as they show their heads through the ground, they should then be cultivated. If this is continued once a week, till they commence to flower, one will be sure of first-class results.

Adeline Kent. Color delicate light rose-pink. heavily ruffled from edges to center. Throat straw color with ruby dashes. Flowers are large, on fine long spikes. **\$1.00 each; \$10.00 per doz.**

Alice Tiplady. This is considered the very best of the Primulinus on account of the large size and delicate color, which is a beautiful rich orange-saffron. **20c each; \$2.00 per doz.**

America. Conceded to be one of the finest varieties for cutting or bedding; color a beautiful soft flesh-pink, orchid-like in its coloring and texture. **7c each; 75c per doz.; \$5.00 per 100.**

Anna Eberius. Color dark velvety purple; throat deeper shade; very large flowers on tall, fine spikes. Greatly in demand. Early ordering advised. **25c each; \$2.50 per doz.**

Arizona. Color fine dark pink; maroon markings. Very good. **10c each; \$1.00 per doz.; \$7.50 per 100.**

Augusta. A lovely and useful variety, pure white with blue anthers. **7c each; 75c per doz.; \$5.00 per 100.**

Autumn Queen. Color cream yellow; upper petals suffused with peach-blossom pink; lower petals striped carmine-red. **20c each; \$2.00 per doz.**

Berkshire. Delicate pink. **20c each; \$2.00 per doz.**

Brenchleyensis. Color vermillion-scarlet; very fine. **10c each; \$1.00 per doz.; \$7.00 per 100.**

Chicago White. Pure white, lightly marked with lavender; fine for cutting. **7c each; 75c per doz.; \$5.00 per 100.**

Dr. Norton. Color is a delicate cream-pink with primrose center. Edges suffused with La France pink and dainty yellow blotch on the lower petals. A favorite among Gladioli. **25c each; \$2.50 per doz.**

Evelyn Kirtland. Color beautiful shade of light rose, darker at the edges, fading to shell-pink at the center, with brilliant scarlet blotches on lower petals. Tall spike. **20c each; \$2.00 per doz.**

GLADIOLI—Continued.

Elora. (New Gladiolus). Originated by Luther Burbank. Color creamy white with rich cream spots in throat and three lower petals, these spots overlaid with dainty featherings of American Beauty pink. The back of the petals show a tint of very delicate pink. Blooms measure 4½ to 5 inches in diameter. This is a very remarkable variety, blooms very early on good stiff stems 4 to 4½ feet tall. "Elora" is certainly queen of all the early varieties. First size bulbs, 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.

Flora. This is considered the best of all yellows. It is a splendid grower, producing large spikes of rich canary-yellow blooms, free from any blotch or throat coloring. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Gretchen Zang. A large-growing variety; flowers of a beautiful soft melting shade of pink, blending into a deep salmon on the lower petals. Blooms from small bulbs. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.; \$10.00 per 100.

Glory of Holland. A new white with a slight tinting of pale pink and anthers of delicate lavender. One of the best whites. 10c each; \$1.00 per doz.; \$7.50 per 100.

Halley. Large open flowers; delicate salmon-pink; very early. 7c each; 75c per doz.; \$5.00 per 100.

Helen Franklin. A ruffled white with violet markings in the throat. Very early. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.; \$10.00 per 100.

Herada. Color glistening mauve, self color. 10c each; \$1.00 per doz.; \$7.50 per 100.

Ida Van. A beautiful deep salmon red or flaming orange-pink. Very rich color. 7c each; 75c per doz.; \$5.00 per 100.

Independence. This variety produces tall spikes filled with wax-like flowers of vivid orange-rose color, with richly marked throat. 10c each; \$1.00 per doz.

Jack London. Color light salmon with vermillion stripes, canary-yellow throat with ruby stripes. We cannot recommend this variety too highly. Should be in every collection. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Kunderd Glory. Large creamy-white flowers with crimson stripe in center of each petal; end of petals ruffled. 10c each; \$1.00 per doz.; \$7.00 per 100.

Le Marechal Foch. Rose pink, resembling America in color, but deeper. Before long will be the most popular Gladiolus. Blooms are twice as large as America. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.; \$20.00 per 100.

L'Immaculee. A favorite pure white for cutting; splendid spikes and early. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.; \$10.00 per 100.

Louise. The lavender queen among the Gladioli. Velvety maroon blotch toward the center. 35c each; \$4.00 per doz.; \$25.00 per 100.

Loveliness. Large creamy white flowers, suffused with soft pink; a lovely variety. 12c each; \$1.25 per doz.; \$8.00 per 100.

Maidens Blush. Color beautiful Enchantress pink. Blooms earliest of all Primulinus. 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.

Mary Fennell. Light lavender. 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.

Mrs. Francis King. A striking shade of light scarlet or flame-color; one of the most effective. 7c each; 75c per doz.; \$5.00 per 100.

Mrs. Frank Pendleton. The flowers are of largest size, borne on strong, straight spikes. In color a lovely salmon-pink with brilliant deep red blotches in the throat. 10c each; \$1.00 per doz.; \$7.50 per 100.

Mrs. Watt. A most distinct and beautiful sort; rich deep cherry-red. 10c each; \$1.00 per doz.; \$7.50 per 100.

Myrtle. Clear, delicate rose-pink, considered one of the most beautiful of the many pink sorts. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.; \$12.00 per 100.

Niagara. A charming variety; delicate cream-yellow, lightly marked and splashed with rosy carmine in the throat; beautiful as a cut flower. 10c each; \$1.00 per doz.; \$7.50 per 100.

Peace. Immense pure white flowers with a touch of carmine in the lower petals. These are borne on tall, graceful spikes; a beautiful and exceedingly refined variety. 10c each; \$1.00 per doz.; \$7.50 per 100.

Panama. Rich rose-pink; a favorite wherever high-grade varieties are grown. 10c each; \$1.00 per doz.; \$7.50 per 100.

Pink Perfection. This magnificent Gladiolus is a soft apple-blossom pink with chamois suffusion. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.; \$10.00 per 100.

Prince of Wales. Early flowering; large, delicate apricot-pink flowers suffused salmon. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.; \$10.00 per 100.

Queen of Whites. White. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Schwaben. A meritorious variety of wonderful vigor. Strong, erect spikes and large, well-expanded flowers of a clear canary-yellow with a small blotch of deep garnet in the throat. 10c each; \$1.00 per doz.; \$8.00 per 100.

Summer Beauty. Deep salmon. 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.

Thomas T. Kent. Color shell-pink overlaid with strawberry. Crimson streak on each petal. Very fine grower, producing tall spikes. 35c each; \$4.00 per doz.

White Giant. This is the leader in whites. Blooms pure white; lily shaped with pointed petals resembling Easter Lilies. Should be in every collection. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Wilbrinck. This is a sport of Halley. Early bloomer; color delicate creamy pink with throat markings of Halley. 10c each; \$1.00 per doz.; \$7.50 per 100.

Yellow Hammer. Pure yellow, slightly marked with red in the throat; a beautiful variety for cutting. 12c each; \$1.25 per doz.; \$8.00 per 100.

Primulinus Hybrids

The original of this type, introduced from South Africa, has been improved by crossing with choice garden varieties. The mixed hybrids here offered are certain to produce some beautiful flowers, mostly in tones running from light yellow to orange, apricot, and crimson; the flowers are of good size, borne on tall graceful spikes, and are particularly adapted for cutting; they are of healthy, vigorous constitution. 4c each; 75c per doz.; \$4.00 per 100; \$35.00 per 1000.

Mixed Gladioli

75c per doz.; \$4.00 per 100.

Hardy Flowering Plants



Aquilegia.

ACHILLEA ptarmica, The Pearl. Small white flowers, full double, borne freely through the whole season; from 18 inches to 2 feet high. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

ANCHUSA italicica. A perennial of great worth. It has gentian blue flowers in long sprays like the Larkspur. June and July. 35c each; \$3.50 per doz.

ANEMONE. (Windflower.) Pink and white flowers resembling a dainty single rose. The Anemones are second to none for cutting. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

ANTHEMIS tinctoria. Flowers yellow. Splendid for cut flowers. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

AQUILEGIA. (Columbine.) Too well known to need much description. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

BAPTISIA australis (False Indigo). 2-3 ft. Blooms in May and June. The attractive blue, pea-shaped flowers are borne in short spikes. Will stand partial shade. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

BEGONIA. Hardy. Beautiful pink flowers. Suitable for shady places. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

BOCCONIA cordata (Plume Poppy). A unique plant, well adapted for shrubbery, beds, or to plant where a bold group is wanted. White flowers in loose plumes. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

BOLTONIA. (Starwort). Resembles the asters. Excellent for massing. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

CALLIOPSIS. Flowers are rich golden yellow. Very free bloomer and fine for cutting. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

CENTAUREA montana (Perennial Corn-flower.) Good foliage, large flowers. Blue. June to September. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

CAMPANULA. (Bellflower.) A hardy garden is incomplete without a collection of these charming perennials. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

CHRYSANTHEMUM maximum (Shasta Daisy.) Blooms are typical white Daisy form but immense in size, measuring from 3 to 5 inches in diameter. 25c each.

C., Hardy Varieties. An assortment of colors including White, Yellow, Bronze, Pink, and Red. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

CONVALLARIA majalis (Lily-of-the-Valley). Pure white bell-shaped flowers on stems from 6 to 10 inches long. Clumps, 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

DELphinium belladonna (Larkspur). Color azure-blue, with each bloom marked with a white eye; flower spikes will average 2½ feet high. Clumps, 25c to 50c each; \$2.50 to \$5.00 per doz.

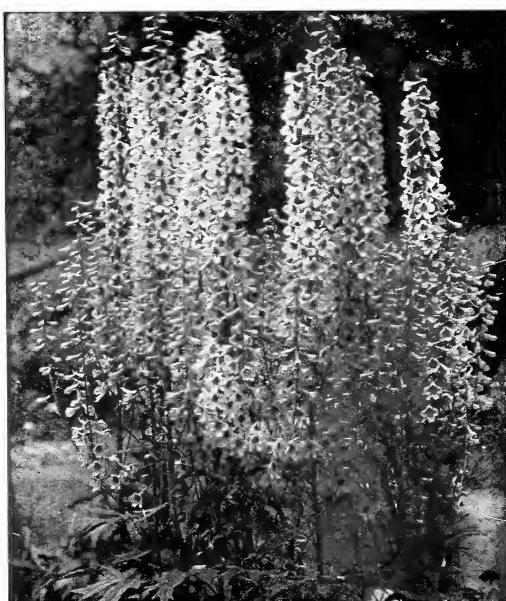
DELPHINIUM Hybrids. Colors shading from light to dark blue. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

DIANTHUS barbatus (Sweet-William). Various colors. May and June. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

D. plumarius. Scotch pink semi-double clove fragrant flowers in all colors. May and June. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

DICENTRA spectabilis (Bleedingheart). Heart-shaped flowers, pink marked with white, in long, drooping racemes; an old-fashioned garden favorite. 50c each.

DIGITALIS. (Foxglove.) Partial to a cool, somewhat shaded position. Attractive old garden favorite. Flowers in showy spikes. Mixed colors. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.



Delphinium.

HARDY FLOWERING PLANTS—Continued.

EULALIA japonica variegata. Variety of ornamental grass with foliage striped white and green. Clumps, 30c to 50c each.

E. japonica zebra. This variety has foliage marked with light green and pale yellow across the leaves rather than lengthwise. Clumps, 30c to 50c each.

FUNKIA subcordata grandiflora (Day Lily). White flowers in August. 25c and 50c each.

F. undulata variegata. The margins of the foliage are deep green, while the center is clear white; flowers are pure white on long stems and desirable for cutting. 25c and 50c each.

GAILLARDIA. (Blanket Flower.) One of the most satisfactory plants. It flowers in great profusion nearly all summer long. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

GYPSOPHILA paniculata (Babys Breath). Very fine foliage; small white flowers; valuable for cutting and to combine with larger flowers. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

HELIANTHUS mollis grandiflorus (Perennial Sunflower.) Flowers golden yellow; plant about 5 feet high. 25c and 50c each.

H. multiflorus fl. pl. Full double flowers, deep golden yellow. 25c and 50c each.

H. maximiliani. Late blooming; flowers clear yellow, opening in late summer and continuing until November. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

HELIOPSIS zinniaeiflora. Orange-yellow. Fine for the border and splendid for cutting. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

HEMEROCALLIS flava (Lemon Lily). Sweet scented, lemon-colored blooms in May. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

H. fulva kwanso fl. pl. Orange-yellow flowers, full double. 35c each.

HESPERIS matronalis (Sweet Rocket). An old-fashioned plant growing about 2½ feet high; flowers white and lilac, and extremely fragrant. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

HIBISCUS. (Mallow.) Hibiscus is best adapted for planting in a damp place. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

HOLLYHOCK. Too well known to need description. Single and double in all colors. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

IBERIS sempervirens (Hardy Candytuft). Large heads. White flowers; blooms May and June. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

LAVANDULA vera (Sweet Lavender). The Lavender bears those familiar fragrant spikes of flowers so useful for the linen closet. Gray evergreen foliage. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

LOBELIA cardinalis (Cardinal Flower). A fine hardy plant for the border producing fine spikes of red flowers in July and August. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

LYCHNIS chalcedonica. Most desirable variety, orange scarlet, 3 feet high. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

LATHYRUS. (Hardy Sweet Pea.) Pink and white. Blooms all summer. 50c each.

MYOSOTIS palustris (Hardy Forget-me-not). 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

PAPAVER orientale (Oriental Poppy). Pink and red. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

PAPAVER. (Iceland Poppy.) 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.



Gaillardia.

PLATYCODON grandiflora (Chinese Bell-flower). A very handsome, hardy perennial with beautiful bell-shaped flowers. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

PHYSOSTEGIA virginiana (False Dragon-head.) Showy rose-pink flowers in June and July; plants grow from 2 to 3 feet high and are desirable for border plants. 25c and 50c each.

PYRETHRUM roseum hybridum (Chrysanthemum coccineum). Flowers resembling daisies, and because of the long stems are valuable for cutting; colors white and rose-pink. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

RUBBECKIA. (Golden Glow.) One of the best known hardy flowers, blooming from July to September. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

SALVIA azurea grandiflora. Slender spikes of blue flowers; blooms in great abundance. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

STOKESIA cyanea (Stokes Hardy Aster). Very showy. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

TRADESCANTIA virginiana (Spiderwort). Blooms all summer and is desirable for shady places; flowers light blue. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

TRITOMA pfitzeri (Red Hot Poker). The most curiously formed head of flowers in cultivation. Flamboyant is a very good description of the flower heads. July to October. 35c each; \$3.50 per doz.

VERONICA spicata (Speedwell). Flowers in June and July. Magnificent sprays of bright blue flowers. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

YUCCA filamentosa (Adams Needle). One of the finest hardy ornamental foliage and flowering plants. Strong plants, 50c each.

Phlox

One of the most attractive of our perennial plants. Its erect stems, topped by great clusters of small flowers, put it in a class by itself.

For border planting, there is nothing to equal the Phlox. Their brilliant blossoms are borne in great profusion and retain their superb colorings for some time, giving color and finish to a mass planting of shrubs and brightening up the dullest places.

Prices, except where otherwise noted, 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Bouquet Fleuri. White, cherry-red eye.

Elizabeth Campbell. Large trusses of flowers of quite a new color—light salmon, changing to pink in center. Extra.

Frau Antoine Buchner. Undoubtedly the finest white Phlox yet introduced. Strong habit; flowers of enormous size and perfect form.

Jeanne d'Arc (Syn. Pearl). White. Fine late variety.

Mrs. Jenkins. The best white Phlox on the market; splendid for massing. Comes into flower early in the season.

Miss Lingard. White, faint lilac eye. A grand free-blooming variety.

Mme. E. Love. Large pure white blooms; foliage light green, mottled yellow.

Rijnstroom. New. Immense trusses with blooms larger than a silver dollar. Beautiful clear pink. Extra fine.

R. P. Struthers (Tall). Salmon pink with crimson center.



Phlox, Miss Lingard.

Lilies

The Lily has always been deservedly a favorite. They are most graceful in line, brilliant in delicacy of color, and of delightful fragrance. The genus embraces a vast number of species, but we confine our list to such as are of easy culture and give the best results with the least care. Lilies do best in the hardy border or among shrubbery, as there they get the benefit of the shade of surrounding plants which is so necessary to their welfare.

Auratum. (Golden-banded Lily.) This is one of the prettiest, if not the prettiest, of all Lilies. Flowers creamy-white, spotted brown. 50c each; \$5.00 per doz.

Candidum. (Madonna Lily.) This variety is of easy culture, with plenty of flowers in June; very fragrant. 40c each; \$4.00 per doz.

Longiflorum. (Easter Lily.) Not so hardy as the above varieties, and better for conservatory. 40c each; \$4.00 per doz.

Speciosum Album. Similar to the following, but pure white. 40c each; \$4.00 per doz.

Speciosum Rubrum. White and deep pink. One bulb produces from eight to twelve flowers. 40c each; \$4.00 per doz.

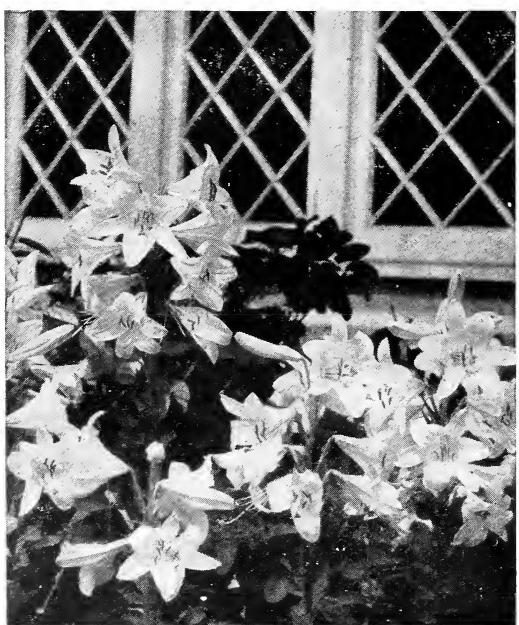
Ismene Calathina. (Peruvian Daffodil.) A fine summer flowering bulb, producing large Amaryllis-like, pure white, fragrant flowers. Bulbs must be kept in a dry, warm place. Plant out middle of May. Bulbs must be taken up in the fall. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Lily-of-the-Valley. See Convallaria.

Lemon Lily. See Hemerocallis.

August Lily. See Funkia.

Yellow Day Lily. See Hemerocallis.



Lilium Candidum—Madonna Lily.

Cannas

Allemania. (Orchid-flowered.) Salmon with golden markings. 5 feet. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

Cheerfulness. No more appropriate name could be given to this brilliant variety. Its beautiful bright fire-red or deep orange flowers appear early and continue without interruption until frost. Add to the prevailing color a golden border and center, with each petal flaked carmine-crimson, and you may form some conception of this fascinating variety. 3½ feet. 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.

Eureka. Very fine, white, grows to a height of 4 feet. 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.

Firebird. (Oiseau de Feu.) A remarkable variety with perfectly formed florets, 7 to 8 inches across; brilliant cardinal-red. 4 feet. 35c each; \$4.00 per doz.

Hungaria. Flowers large in good sized trusses freely produced. The color is a beautiful rose-pink. 3½ feet. 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.

King Humbert. (Orchid-flowered.) The most popular Canna. Great orange-scarlet flowers surmount the vigorous dark bronze foliage throughout the season. 5 feet. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

Mrs. Alfred Conard. One of the very best Cannas in commerce today. The large, exquisitely shaded salmon-pink flowers are produced in great abundance on robust, upright plants. 4 feet. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Orange Bedder. A particularly bright orange with just sufficient scarlet infusion to intensify the dazzling mass of color; very free-flowing. Awarded a certificate of merit by the S. A. F. and O. H. at New York. 5 ft. 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.

Wyoming. (Orchid-flowered.) Massive orange flowers, which make a strong contrast with the rich bronze foliage. 6 feet. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

Wintzer's Colossal. (Orchid-flowered.) The largest-flowered Canna; the florets often measure 8 inches across, and are bright scarlet. 5 feet. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

The President. When the Canna, Firebird, was introduced, its immense florets and bright red color immediately insured its popularity. The President possesses all the good qualities of Firebird, enhanced by extraordinary vigor and perfect healthy foliage. It grows to a height of 5 feet and produces its immense trusses of giant florets in great profusion. 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.

Yellow King Humbert. (Orchid-flowered.) A sport from King Humbert, in which the foliage is green and the flowers yellow with red spots. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

Wabash. Very similar in size and color to Mrs. Conrad, but with bronze foliage. 3½ feet. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Morning Star. This is a new color in Cannas, being a pretty shade of Begonia-rose blended with pink. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

City of Portland. Color a glowing pink. Flowers borne in great profusion. Green foliage. 3½ feet. 35c each; \$4.00 per doz.

Meteor. This is a deep red variety of robust habit. A very effective bedder. 5 feet. 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.

Fiery Cross. Very similar to "The President," being a large-flowered, bright red, showing a yellow base to its petals. 4½ feet. 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.



King Humbert Cannas.

Paeonia - Peony

The rival of the rose and a wonderful addition to any garden. Our list comprises stock true to name in variety and color. The extent of color enables one to have just what they wish. The time to plant is September and October to warrant bloom the following summer. They prefer rich soil and will respond to a little attention. Not our variety, but our stock is limited and quite often it is advisable to substitute, although we do not do so without the customer's permission.

Albatre. (Crousse, 1885.) Very large, compact, globular rose type. Milk-white shaded ivory; wide center petals tinged lilac, edged with a minute line of carmine. Fragrant. Strong, vigorous grower. Free bloomer. Midseason. Best white Peony in the list. \$1.50 each.

Albert Crousse. (Crousse, 1893.) A large, flat, compact bomb. Color rose-white, flecked crimson. Free bloomer. Late. \$1.50 each.

Albiflora. Single, pure white. Very large, tall, free bloomer; early. \$1.00 each.

Alexandrina. (Calot, 1856.) Double rose type; very large and full. Light violet-rose. Free bloomer. Strong, upright grower. 50c each.

Attraction. (Japanese.) (Hollis, 1906.) Guards very deep Tyrian-rose, narrow center petals tipped yellow. Fragrant. \$2.00 each.

Avalanche. (Crousse, 1886.) Large, compact, globular rose type. Pure white, edged with carmine. Midseason. 50c each.

Baroness Schroeder. (Kelway, 1890.) Very large, globular, rose type. Flesh-white bud, bleaching to white when open; fragrant. Strong grower. Late. \$1.50 each.

Bunch of Perfume. (Kelway.) Medium compact, rose type. Light Tyrian rose, with silvery border. Fragrant. Free bloomer. Extra good. Late midseason. \$1.00 each.

Cavalleria Rusticana. (Kelway.) Large, compact, globular, semi-rose type. Dark violet-crimson, guards streaked light in center. Wide petals throughout. Medium tall. Midseason. \$1.00 each.

Cendrillon. Single. Very tall, large-flowered, clear rose. 75c each.

Claire Dubois. (Crousse, 1886.) Mammoth globular rose type, clear deep violet-rose. Delicate fragrance, strong grower and free bloomer. Late. \$1.00 each.

Cleopatra. (Kelway.) Single. Rosy flesh, shell-like in color and form. A lovely variety. \$2.00 each.

Clio. A beautiful single Peony. Color violet-rose, fading to soft lavender. This is a deep enough pink so it does not bleach to white. \$1.00 each.

Couronne d'Or. (Calot, 1872.) This is a large flat, semi-rose type. Pure white with a ring of yellow stamens around a tuft of center petals. Tipped carmine. 75c each.

Crystal Queen. (Japanese.) Pure white, handsome, large flower. The plant is a strong, free bloomer. \$2.00 each.

Darkness. (Brand, 1913.) Single. Dark maroon with darker shadings at the base of petals. \$1.50 each.

Dawn. (Japanese.) (Wallace.) Very large flowers of firm texture. Beautiful soft pink, with central cushion of straw-colored staminoïdes. A lovely flower. \$2.50 each.

Delachet. (Delache, 1856.) Medium compact rose type. Large petals. Violet-crimson. Strong grower. Late. 75c each.

Delicatissima. (Unknown.) Large rose type. Pale lilac-rose; fragrant. Strong and tall grower of fine habit. Early. 75c each.

Dr. Bretonneau. (Verdier, 1854.) Medium to large bomb type. Pale lilac-rose. Fragrant. Vigorous, free bloomer and good keeper. Midseason. 50c each.

Dragon's Head. (Japanese.) Yellow stamens surrounded by large petals; pale rose, striped dark crimson. Very odd. \$1.50 each.

Duchess of Portland. (Barr.) Single. Soft pink, frilled white. \$2.00 each.

Duchess of Teck. (Kelway.) Large, rose type, globular. Brilliant rose with fiery reflex, edges of petals changing to silvery white. Distinct and beautiful. \$1.00 each.

Etta. (Terry.) Large, flat, rose type. Uniform, pale hydrangea-pink; fragrant. Medium height. Late. \$1.25 each.

Edulis Superba. (Lemon, 1824.) Color bright mauve-pink; collar mixed with narrow lilac. Large, loose, flat crown. Free bloomer. 50c each.

Felicity. (Japanese.) White, yellow central filamental petals. The contrasting colors make it very brilliant. \$2.00 each.

Felix Crousse. (Crousse, 1881.) Large, compact, bomb type. Brilliant ruby-red. Fragrant. Strong grower and free bloomer; absolutely the best all-around red in existence. Midseason. 75c each.

Festiva Maxima. (Miellez, 1851.) Very large, globular, rose type. White flecked crimson. Tall, free grower. Early. 75c each.

Flag of Truce. (Kelway.) Single. Large size, lilac-white, strong grower and free, and a very good variety. \$2.50 each.

Flashlight. (Japanese.) (Hollis, 1906.) Large, globular. Guards light Tyrian-rose; narrow center petals, amber yellow shading pink at base. \$3.00 each.

Floral Treasure. Very large, showy rose type. Pale lilac-rose. Fragrant. Strong, tall upright grower. Midseason. 75c each.

Fuji-Some-Ginu. (Japanese.) Color pale rose, center filamental petals yellow. \$2.00 each.

Fuyajo. (Japanese.) A new introduction of unique coloring—dark mahogany-colored maroon, with velvety shading; narrow center petals dark crimson, veined and tipped white. \$10.00 each.



Felix Crousse.

PEONIES—Continued.

George Washington. (Hollis, 1904.) Large flat, loose, semi-rose type. Uniform dark crimson. A strikingly brilliant color which always attracts attention. Erect. Medium height. Midseason. \$1.50 each.

George W. Tryon. (Richardson.) Large, compact, flat rose type. Pale lilac-rose, salmon shadings at base of center petals. Fragrant. Erect, medium, compact habit. Late. Extra good. \$5.00 each.

Golden Harvest. Medium sized, loose bomb or informal rose type. Guards pale lilac-rose. Center creamy white. Fragrant. Dwarf habit. Midseason. 50c each.

Grandiflora. (Richardson, 1883.) Large, flat, rose type. Rose-white; fragrant. Late, often blooms for three weeks. \$1.50 each.

Grandiflora Nivea Plena. (Lemon, 1824.) Large, globular, rose type. Milk-white; fragrant. First white to bloom. \$1.50 each.

Harrriet Farnsley. (Brand, 1916.) Color soft pink, fades lighter to almost white. Large rose type. Late. \$5.00 each.

Hermes. Single. Hydrangea-pink. 50c each.

H. F. Reddick. (Brand, 1913.) Brilliant dark crimson. Large semi-rose type. Shows stamens. \$3.50 each.

Jupiter. (Kelway.) Large rosy magenta. Erect. Medium tall, very free bloomer. One of the best for landscape use. Early. 50c each.

Karl Rosenfield. (Rosenfield, 1908.) Large, globular, compact semi-rose type. Unsurpassed as an early brilliant red. \$3.00 each.

Lafayette. (Dessert, 1904.) Large, compact flat rose type. Light violet-rose, washed white; fragrant. Medium height. Midseason. \$2.50 each.

Lamartine. (Lemoine, 1908.) Large compact, globular rose type. Carmine rose petals bordered silvery white. Tall, erect, strong grower. Late; extra good. \$10.00 each.

La Tendresse. (Crousse, 1896.) Large, compact, flat rose type. Uniform milk-white, guards slightly splashed and center flecked with crimson. Fragrant. Tall, strong grower; free bloomer. Early; extra good. \$1.50 each.

Livingstone. (Crousse, 1879.) Large, compact, and perfect rose type. Pale lilac-rose. Strong, medium height, and free bloomer. Good for cut-flowers. Late. 75c each.

Longfellow. (Brand, 1907.) Color bright crimson with a cherry tone. Gold stamens surround the center petals, while the outer petals are reflexed. \$7.50 each.

Lora Dexheimer. (Brand, 1913.) This is a large, flat, semi-rose type. Color flaming crimson, shaded darker at the base of petals. Of medium height. Early bloomer. \$3.50 each.

Loveliness. (Hollis, 1907.) Large, compact, flat rose type. Uniform hydrangea-pink, changing to lilac-white. Fragrant. Medium tall. Midseason. \$5.00 each.

Madeleine Gauthier. (Dessert.) Single. Fine, large, silvery, fleshy pink of an exquisite and delicate tone. Dwarf grower. \$4.00 each.

Magnifica. (Miellez, 1856.) Large compact, globular, rose type. Hydrangea-pink; fragrant. Erect. Dwarf habit. Late. \$1.00 each.

Marguerite Gaudichau. (Millet.) Fine cup-shaped flower; white, suffused with pink. Extra fine. \$5.00 each.

Marie Jacquin. (Verdier.) Very large, globular, semi-double, rose-white shading to lilac-white. Wide, incurved petals, showing an open center filled with yellow stamens, like a water-lily. Strong and free bloomer. Midseason. \$1.00 each.



Peony, Monsieur Jules Elie.

Mary Hollis. (Hollis, 1907.) Large, flat medium, compact, rose type. Guards pale lilac-rose; center lilac white. Shows yellow stamens. Tall and compact habit. \$3.50 each.

Mathilde de Roseneck. (Crousse, 1883.) Large, globular rose type. Uniform pale lilac-rose. Wide petals. Center deep carmine. Fragrant. Strong grower and free bloomer. Late. \$1.00 each.

Mikado. (Barr.) Japanese Peony. Color dark crimson with narrow filamentous petals crimson, edged and tipped gold. \$2.50 each.

Milton Hill. (Richardson.) True. Very large, globular, compact rose type. Pale lilac-rose; a distinct pure color. Strong growth. Medium height. Late. \$3.50 each.

Mme. de Verneville. (Crousse, 1885.) Large, full, bomb type. Pure white, center blush when first opened. Free bloomer; delightfully fragrant. Early. 75c each.

Mme. Emile Lemoine. (Lemoine, 1899.) Large, semi-globular, semi-rose type. Milk-white; fragrant. Midseason. \$1.00 each.

Modeste Guerin. (Guerin, 1845.) Large, compact, typical bomb type. Described by the Peony Society as solferino-red. Darkest of the pinks. Fragrant. Early. 75c each.

Mme. Fould. (Crousse, 1893.) Large, globular, compact rose type. Outer petals milk-white. Center lilac-white, slightly flecked with crimson. Fragrant. The last white variety to bloom. Extra good. \$2.00 each.

Monsieur Krelage. (Crousse, 1882.) Large compact, semi-rose type. Dark solferino-red, with silvery tips. Slightly fragrant. Strong and free bloomer. Late. 75c each.

Monsieur Dupont. (Calot, 1872.) Large, flat, semi-rose type; milk white center splashed crimson; showing stamens. A free bloomer. \$1.00 each.

Mons. Jules Elie. (Crousse, 1888.) Very large, compact, bomb type. Pale lilac-rose, fragrant. Strong grower. Early. \$1.00 each.

Mons. Martin Cahuzac. (Dessert, 1899.) Globular, semi-rose type; very dark garnet with black reflex. The darkest peony. A distinct and handsome variety. \$5.00 each.



PEONIES—Continued.

Mont Blanc. (Lemon, 1899.) Large; compact, globular rose type. Milk-white center slightly tinted rose; fragrant. Free bloomer. Early midseason. **\$7.50 each.**

Moonbeam. A beautiful variety entirely distinct in form. Flat, saucer-shaped flower, with small tufted center. Soft pearly white, lightly shaded rose. **\$2.00 each.**

Octavie Demay. (Calot, 1867.) Very large, flat crown. Guards and center pale hydrangea-pink. Dwarf. Good for cut-flowers. Early. **\$1.50 each.**

Olivia. (Japanese.) Large, flat, Japanese type. Guards lilac-white, the center a mass of long, thread-like amber-yellow petals. Fragrant. Strong, erect, and of medium height. **\$2.00 each.**

Philomèle. (Calot, 1861.) Medium sized, low flat crown. Guards bright violet-rose; anemone center of amber-yellow petals. Fragrant. Midseason. **\$1.50 each.**

Pierre Duchartre. (Crousse, 1895.) Large, compact, rose type. Delicate flesh-pink. Fragrant. Strong grower and free bloomer. Midseason. **\$1.25 each.**

Rosy Dawn. (Barr.) Single. Large snow-white flower, tinged blush at first, resembling a large white water-lily. **\$1.50 each.**

R. P. Whitfield. (Richardson.) Large, compact, flat, rose type. Hydrangea-pink; fragrant. Erect. Late. **\$4.00 each.**

Rubra Superba. (Richardson, 1871.) Large, compact, informal rose type. Deep carmine rose or crimson. Fragrant. Medium grower and bloomer. Very late. **75c each.**

Ruth Brand. (Brand, 1907.) A large, compact bomb, with guard petals enclosing a grand ball of compact center petals. Color soft lavender-pink, shaded deeper lavender. **\$2.50 each.**

Samuel Henshaw. (Richardson.) Large; compact, flat rose type. Delicate shell pink (pale lilac-rose). Strong, erect habit. Free bloomer. Late. **\$5.00 each.**

Soulange. (Lemon, 1907.) Unusually large, full, compact globular crown-type. Outer petals delicate lilac-white, deepening toward the center, with salmon shading. Tall, erect, strong grower. Late. Extra good. **\$10.00 each.**

Stanley. (Kelway.) Dark brilliant crimson, stems vivid red. **75c each.**

The Dragon. (Japanese.) (Wal.) Large flowers with broad petals; brilliant crimson with large cushion center of thick staminoides. One of the finest dark red varieties. **\$2.50 each.**

The Moor. (Barr.) Single. Medium size. Purple-garnet. Vigorous grower, free bloomer. Rich color. **\$1.00 each.**

Therese. (Dessert, 1904.) Very large, medium compact rose type, developing a high crown later. Violet-rose, changing to lilac-white in center. Strong; medium tall. Free bloomer. Midseason. **\$6.00 each.**

Tora-no-maki. (Japanese.) Very large lilac-white with two rows of guard petals. A beautiful cushion center of white and clear amber-yellow. Strong, erect; medium height. Free bloomer. Midseason. **\$3.50 each.**

Triomphe de L'Exposition de Lille. (Calot, 1865.) Large, compact, rose type. Hydrangea-pink, mottled with darker tints. A monster flower with evenly lapped petals. Midseason. **75c each.**

Umbellata Rosea. (Unknown.) Large, informal rose type. Guards violet-rose shading to an amber-white center. Strong grower. Free bloomer. Early. **75c each.**

Venus. (Kelway.) Large, compact crown, with hydrangea-pink petals. True stock is scarce. Midseason. **\$1.50 each.**

Walter Faxon. (Richardson.) Medium size, globular, semi-rose type. Uniform pure bright rose, deepening toward the center. Very distinct and delicate color. Free bloomer. Midseason. Scarce variety. **\$7.50 each.**

White Queen. (Japanese.) (Wallace.) Large, well-formed flower; pure white, center petals faintly tinted cream. The finest white Japanese peony. **\$3.50 each.**

Caladium (Elephant-ear)

Esculentum. (Elephant-ear.) The true variety, much superior to the Mexican type. Sound bulbs. **25c, 35c, and 50c each.**

Fancy-Leaved. These do not grow as large as the preceding type, but are highly esteemed for their showy foliage. Distinct plants for house or conservatory. **50c each.**

Madeira

"Mexican Potato" Vine. A rapid-growing climber, bearing fragrant white flowers; useful for covering porches and arbors. Leaves thick and glossy. **10c each; 75c per doz.**

Iris

We have an extensive assortment of these lovely perennials in many shades and colors. If you will take particular notice of our collection, you will see that the newer introductions are listed by themselves.

Abbreviations: S., Standards; F., Falls.

Tall Bearded Irises

Collection No. 1

Alcazar. (Squalens.) 36 in. S. blue-violet; F. rich ruby, slightly veined. Multiplies rapidly. **50c each.**

Caprice. (Pallida.) 30 in. S. and F. delicate purple, blending into silky lavender at base. **25c each.**

Dalmatica. (Pallida.) 44 in. S. and F. delicate lavender, with pink reflections. Broad glaucous foliage. **25c each.**

Darius. (Variegata.) 26 in. S. lemon-yellow; F. amethyst, with deep veining and yellow margin. **15c each.**

Mrs. H. Darwin. (Amoena.) 28 in. S. and F. satiny white, with a little purple reticulation at claw. **20c each.**

Edouard Michael. (Pallida.) See special, page 48.

Eldorado. (Squalens.) 32 in. S. fiery opalescent; F. old-gold silhouetted with burnt purple, a distinct harmony of subdued hues and perfect blending. **35c each.**

Miss E. Eardley. (Variegata.) 24 in. S. clear golden-yellow; F. rich madder-red, with yellow edge. **20c each.**

Fairy. (Plicata.) 36 in. S. and F. resemble sun-kissed snow outlined by the faint azure of the sky. The crests of the stigmas are a delicate lake-blue. The tallest white. **25c each.**

Gertrude. (Pallida.) 34 in. S. and F. are violet-blue. Unexcelled for house decoration. (Peterson variety.) **25c each.**

Her Majesty. (Pallida.) 30 in. S. pinkish violet-tourmaline; F. deeper shade heavily veined. A sturdy sort. **20c ea.**

Isoline. (Squalens.) 36 in. The imperial Mandarin. S. opalescent lilac, 3 inches long, surmounting an antron of 3 1/4-inch mauve falls; beautiful, artistic, and unique combination. **40c each.**

King. (Squalens.) 24 in. S. lemon-yellow; F. maroon, edged yellow. **75c each.**

Loreley. (Variegata.) 30 in. S. breast of wild canary; F. creamy white, with purple reticulations blending into a velvety purple mass near the ends, which are margined with deep canary. **20c each.**

Lohengrin. (Pallida.) 33 in. S. and F. pinkish silvery mauve, shading to near white at the claw. A tall, strong grower with wide foliage. **25c each.**

Monsignor. (Neglecta.) 28 in. S. violet ray; F. clerical velvety purple-crimson whose dark veining adds dignity to the whole. **25c each.**

Mme. Chereau. (Plicata.) 28 in. S. lavender-pink, mottled all over; F. creamy-white, center heavily bordered with lavender-pink. **15c each.**

Mrs. Neubronner. (Variegata.) 28 in. S. and F. rich, clear, golden yellow, like giant daffodils. Deeper yellow than Aurea. **20c each.**

Orientalis. (Sibirica.) 30 in. S. and F. intense deep blue, with narrow foliage. Suitable for naturalizing. **15c each.**

Parc de Neuilly. (Pallida.) 28 in. S. and F. a navy-blue of reddish tinge, with an ever-changing effect. **50c each.**



Iris.

Perfection. (Neglecta.) 30 in. S. fresh lavender, flecked with deeper shade; F. rich velvety lavender, dark reflections. A pleasing and highly attractive bicolor. **20c each.**

Prosper Laugier. (Squalens.) 30 in. S. fiery bronze; F. velvety ruby-purple, like a pansy bloom. This new bronze variety outclasses them all, having a harmony of correctly blended colors. **35c each.**

Parisiana. (Plicata.) 28 in. S. lavender-pink, mottled all over; F. creamy-white, center heavily bordered with lavender-pink. **45c each.**

Queen Alexander. (Squalens.) 30 in. S. lavender; F. pale purple. Unusual and scarce. **30c each.**

Rhein Nixe. (Amoena.) 36 in. S. pure white; F. raspberry-purple, edged white. A vigorous grower and the only one of the white standards and purple falls worthy of a place in our list. **30c each.**

Violacea Grandiflora. (Pallida.) 32 in. S. and F. fresh, clear violet. Massive and blooms late. Desirable, but not sufficiently appreciated. **25c each.**

Collection No. 2.
THE FOLLOWING VARIETIES
60 CTS. EACH

Blue Jay. (Neglecta.) S. bright clear blue; F. intense dark blue. Very attractive.
Juniata. (Pallida.) S. and F. clear blue, deeper than Dalmatica; large fragrant flowers. Tallest of bearded Irises with unusually long, drooping foliage.
Nokomis. (Amoena.) S. pale lavender-white; F. velvety dark violet-blue, bordered white; medium sized flowers. Tall growing; free bloomer.
Nibelungen. (Variegata.) S. fawn-yellow; F. violet-purple with fawn margin.
Pfauenauge. (Syn. Peacock.) S. olive-gold; F. bluish plum color, with a gold border. One of the best.

THE FOLLOWING VARIETIES AT
75 CTS. EACH

Chester Hunt. (Pallida.) S. celestial blue; F. dark marine-blue bordered pale blue, shaded at base; stigmas light blue.
E. L. Crandall. (Plicatum.) S. pure white; F. white, heavily bordered deep blue at base.
Hiawatha. (Neglecta.) S. pale lavender, flushed rose; F. royal purple, bordered lavender.
Hugo. (Pallida.) S. petunia-violet; F. deep purple, with wide-spreading flower.
Lewis Trowbridge. (Pallida.) S. bright violet; F. blue violet, shaded rose. Large, with wide standards and falls.
Mary Garden. (Squalens.) S. pale yellow, flushed pale lavender; F. long, drooping creamy-white, minutely dotted and veined maroon; stigmas clear yellow.
Massasoit. (Farr.) S. and F. very distinct shade of metallic venetian-blue.
Mt. Penn. (Pallida.) S. lavender-rose; F. crimson-lilac, with deep orange beard. Tall.
Oriental. (Pallida.) S. clear blue; F. rich royal blue with a heavy bright orange beard, forming a striking contrast.
Pauline. (Pallida.) S. and F. unusually large, rich, pansy-violet, deep orange beard; fragrant.
Pocahontas. (Plicatum.) Orchid type flower, with frilled petals. S. and F. pure white; standards faintly bordered with pale blue.
Powhatan. (Pallida.) S. light bishop-violet, with deeper border; F. deep purple, shaded crimson. Large, horizontal spreading flower.
Quaker Lady. (Squalens X Pallida.) S. smoky-lavender, with yellow shadings; F. ageratum-blue and old-gold; stigmas yellow; yellow beard.
Rose Unique. S. and F. bright violet-rose, the nearest approach to a pink Iris. Early.
Red Cloud. (Squalens.) S. rosy lavender-bronze; F. velvety maroon-crimson, reticulated yellow; stigmas old-gold.
Shrewsbury. (Squalens.) S. rosy bronze; F. violet-purple, with lighter shadings. The conspicuous, heavy orange beard forms a brilliant contrast with the other colors. A unique variety.
Wyoming. (Amoena.) S. creamy-white, suffused delicate soft rose; F. deep rose base, shading to flesh-colored border.

THE FOLLOWING VARIETIES AT
\$1.50 EACH

Montezuma. (Variegata.) S. deep golden, minutely dotted brown; F. yellow and white, veined purple and dotted brown.
Navajo. (Variegata.) S. light bronzy yellow, shading to lavender; F. deep maroon heavily veined white and yellow; stigmas yellow; deep orange beard.
White Knight. (Saunders, 1915.) A beautiful snow-white Iris without markings of any kind; delicately sweet-scented

Dwarf Bearded Irises

Balceng, Blue Beard. S. white, flaked pale blue; F. sulphur, handsomely marked purple. They fill a gap between the very earliest dwarf bearded varieties and the tall later flowering ones. 25c each.

Chelles. (Germanica.) S. bright golden-yellow; F. bright red-purple, beautifully reticulated. 30c each.

Darius. (Germanica.) S. rich canary-yellow; F. lilac, margined white; rich orange beard. 40c each.

Maori King. (Germanica.) S. rich golden yellow; F. velvety crimson, margined gold. The most brilliant Iris in this collection. 40c each.

Balceng, Curiosity. S. primrose, suffused green; F. yellow, flaked bronze; orange beard. 40c each.

Trojana. (Syn. Cypriana and Asiatica.) Pale blue standards; very long, rich purple-blue falls. Late flowering. Resembles Pallida, but is larger and later flowering. 40c each.

THE FOLLOWING VARIETIES AT
25 CTS. EACH

Biflora. (Dwarf Bearded.) S. purple, with attractive markings; F. dark blue.

Butterfly. (Dwarf Bearded.) Pale yellow, spotted brown; desirable. Dwarf.

Cyanea. (Dwarf Bearded.) S. rich bright blue; F. dark satiny blue. Very large.

Pumila Atroviracea. (Dwarf Bearded.) Deep purple. Very rich and effective when used in border planting or rock-gardens. The Pumilas are the earliest to bloom.

THE FOLLOWING VARIETIES AT
40 CTS. EACH

Except where otherwise noted.

Ditton Purple. (Dwarf Bearded.) Clear violet-purple. Very free. 60c each.

Fieberi. (Dwarf Bearded.) Deep violet-blue. Large and handsome. 60c each.

Libra. (Dwarf Bearded.) New. S. light blue; F. dark purple, streaked with white at base. Very showy. 60c each.

Nudicaulis. (Dwarf Bearded.) S. violet; F. purple-black. Very majestic.

Olbiensis, Socrates. (Dwarf Bearded.) Bright claret-red; F. deeper scarlet, beard yellow. Handsome.

Pumila Hybrida, Schneecuppe. (Snow Cup.) (Dwarf Bearded.) Large-flowering white; F. slightly reticulated yellow at the base. 50c each.

Longipetala. (Beardless.) True. S. violet-blue; F. white, with lilac veining, gold and bronze spot. Very free-blooming.

Tectorum. (Evansia.) (Syn. Tomiolopha.) A rare and beautiful species from China and Japan, with delicately crested flowers of most beautiful blue. This is the "Roof Iris" or Japan.

Ochroleuca. (Syn. Orientalis Gigantea.) The gold-banded Iris. Grows 5 feet with strong foliage; large ivory-white flowers, orange-yellow blotched at base of falls.

Spuria Alba. (Beardless.) Pure white flowers with yellow blotch. Dwarf grower.

Spuria, Mrs. A. W. Tait. (Syn. Longipetala superba.) Flowers a soft porcelain-blue, with long, pale blue falls, with golden blotch at the base. 50c each.

Pseudocorus. Tall, bright yellow. Fine for damp places; also does equally well in dry, sandy soil. 25c each.

Siberian Iris

The following varieties at 40c each, except where otherwise noted.

Orientalis, Blue King. Clear blue flowers. Found by Mr. Peter Barr in Japan.

Orientalis, Snow Queen. Large ivory-white flowers.

Orientalis Superba. Large violet-blue flowers; handsome foliage. 25c each.

Sibirica Alba Grandiflora. Flowers very large, pure white.

Sibirica, Distinction. S. violet; F. white, freely veined and tipped blue.

Sibirica, George Wallace. Azure-blue. F. marked white.

German Iris

Walhalla. Standard lavender; falls wine red. 35c each.

Kochii. Tall bearded. Standard and fall rich claret purple; very handsome. 35c each.

Archevegue, New. Standard deep purple-violet; falls deep velvety violet; an unusual color, rarely found in Iris. Stock scarce. \$1.50 each.

Amas. Tall bearded. A handsome giant flowered form from Asia Minor. Standard rich blue, fall violet. 2 feet. 35c each.

Ingeborg. Pure white, very large flowers of handsome form. 50c each.

Mrs. Alan Gray. (Poll.) Delicate pale rose mauve. 75c each.

Florentina. (Syn. Silver King.) Creamy-white, faintly flushed lavender. The blooms are quite fragrant and are produced early in the season. Fine for cutting. 2 feet. 20c each.

The Bride. Standard and falls white, primrose beard; very large and handsome. 35c each.

Lent A. Williamson. S. broad, soft campanula-violet; F. very large, velvety royal purple, brilliant golden beard. This variety already ranks very high among the newer Iris. \$2.00 each.

Agnes. (Plicata.) 24 in. S. white, frilled and shaded lilac; F. white traced lilac at the base or claw; a beautiful variety. 25c each.

Sappho. (Plicata.) 24 in. S. white, frilled lilac; F. pure white, reticulated lilac at the base; large flowering. 35c each.

Madame Blanche Pion. (Squalens.) S. soft bronzy-yellow; F. standing at right angles, lavender blue with silver shaded margin; very fine. 25c each.

Jacquesiana. 30 in. S. bright coppery-crimson; F. rich maroon; distinct and beautiful. Scarce. 50c each.

Seminole. S. soft violet-rose; F. rich velvety crimson; brilliant orange beard. Given honorable mention by American Iris Society, June, 1920. \$2.50 each.

Queen of May. S. and F. lovely soft rosy-violet, almost pink. 25c each.

Germanica. A very fine early variety. F. dark blue; S. light blue. 25c each.

Mrs. W. E. Fryer. S. white; F. purple-crimson, bordered a lighter shade; white veins from center to base. Orange beard. 32 inches. \$1.50 each.

Rev. A. H. Wurtele. S. heliotrope; F. maroon-red edged with bronze. 75c each.

Iroquois (Sq.) S. smoky lavender, dotted brown; F. black-maroon, reticulated white at base. Tall and striking. 35c each.

Dorothea Milky. S. and F. robin-egg blue, blending to deep heliotrope. Free bloomer. Much like a double Japanese Iris. 35c each.

La Neige. A very fine new white; quite distinct from anything yet introduced. \$2.50 each.

Dandy. (Variegata.) 16 in. S. yellow; F. velvety purple; a pleasing combination. 50c each.

Aurea. (Syn. Californica.) 24 in. S. and F. rich chrome-yellow. Large flowers of perfect form. The finest pure yellow. 35c each.

Victorine. 27 in. S. mottled blue; F. violet-blue, mottled white; beautiful variety. 25c each.

Mrs. G. Darwin. A very beautiful new hybrid, white, the upper part of the fall reticulated gold and violet. 35c each.

Ardenta. (Neglecta.) S. pale lavender; F. dark violet-blue, reticulated white at claw; a combination of color that immediately draws attention. 25c each.

Sherman-Wright. 24 in. A very vigorous-growing, free-flowering, golden-yellow Iris Germanica. 25c each.

Windham. (Farr.) 20 in. S. soft lavender-pink; F. heavily veined with darker shades. 75c each.

Aletha. S. and F. pure white, generously frilled with violet-purple. 50c each.

Japanese Iris

Shimo-no-Tsuki. Three large petals; white ground, veined and speckled violet. Three long standards, light purple, tipped white. 60c each.

Yomono-Umi. (Boundless Sea.) Deep lavender-blue, with a blue halo surrounding the yellow blotches, radiating out into feathers; petaloid stigmas violet; six petals. 75c each.

Osho-Kun. (Syn. Blue Danube.) Dark Tyrian-blue. Yellow blotches radiating into white. Six very large petals. We have but a limited supply of true stock. \$2.00 each.

Tsuru-no-Kegeromo. (Crane's Feather.) Pure white. Three large standards and falls. 60c each.

Tora Odori (Dancing Tiger). Vinous purple, speckled and splashed gray. Six petals. 50c each.

Shippo (Cloisonne). Rich tyrian-blue suffused purple, delicately feathered white; petaloid stigmas blue and white. Six petals. 75c each.

Kagarabi. White. Beautifully traced and marbled. Ultramarine blue; petaloids blue. Six petals. Very rich and effective. 60c each.

Gold Bound. Large, double white, enriched by a creamy glow from the gold banded center. 40c each.

Amethyst. Large, wide spreading single flowers. Color light lavender or amethyst. 40c each.

Azule. Large wavy flowers, mauve-blue with darker halo surrounding the yellow blotch at base of petals. Very fine. 60c each.

Pink Progress. Single, silky lavender pink with clear blue disc and yellow spot on petals. 60c each.

Purple and Gold. Large double flowers. Early and free blooming. Color rich violet-purple with white petaloids, tipped violet. The conspicuous golden throat extends outward in sharp bluish-white rays. 50c each.

Laevigata Alba Purpurea. (New Iris from Japan). Color is a very pleasing combination of blue and white; distinct from any other known Iris. Six petals. Flowers flat like the Japan Iris; four to five inches across; borne on stems 20 to 25 inches high. Season of blooming just between the German and Japan types. This new Iris should be in every collection. Stock scarce, so early ordering advised. \$2.50 each.



Japanese Iris.

JAPANESE IRIS—Continued.

Mt. Fell. Six large white petals, with deep blue lines; crested stigmas dark violet-blue, tipped white. Late bloomer. **60c each.**

Senjo-no-Hara. (Syn. Chameleon.) Six petals, heavily blotched crimson. **50c each.**

Pyramid. A very charming variety. Large, light violet-blue flowers, delicately veined. Blooms of excellent form and carried on long stems. **50c each.**

Mount Hood. This is a very graceful variety of fine form. Flowers are light blue shaded with deeper blue. **40c each.**

Yashimo. Eight petals. Pure white, veined pale blue; petaloids lavender. **\$1.00 each.**

Apollo. Pure white with pink center. Very large flowers. Single in type. **50c each.**

Koko-no-Iro. Six large royal purple petals, with yellow center radiating into lines. A most brilliant Iris. **40c each.**

Shiratki. (White Waterfall.) Silvery white; six broad, fluted petals, with golden band in center; tall. **40c each.**

Tsurigi-no-Mai. Dark blue purple, overlaid clear blue, bright yellow bar. **40c each.**

Spotted Beauty. Six petals; white minutely spotted with rose-lilac. **40c each.**

T. S. Ware. Very double, dark garnet, veined white. **40c each.**

Gekko-no-Nami. Six large creamy white drooping petals. **40c each.**

SPECIAL

Edouard Michael. (Pallida.) 32 in. S. and F. unusual shade of rich reddish-purple. Stock limited. **\$5.00 each.**

Flower Seeds

All Flower Seeds 10 cts. per pkt.

WE HANDLE DREER'S RELIABLE FLOWER SEEDS

AGERATUM, Imperial Dwarf Blue. (Floss Flower.) One of the best bedding plants, bearing literally a sheet of bloom from early summer till frost. Clear blue. Easily raised from seed, which is usually started in a hotbed or window and transferred to the open ground in May.

ALYSSUM, Little Gem. (Madwort; Carpet of Snow.) Of dwarf, compact habit, but 4 inches high. It begins to bloom when quite small, and the plants are a solid mass of white from spring to late autumn. Undoubtedly the best white-flowering edging plant in the list.

A., Sweet (A. Maritimum). Of trailing habit; flowers white.

ANTIRRHINUM. (Snapdragon.) Of tall growth; very large individual flowers.

A., Giant Mixed.

A., Giant Yellow.

A., Giant Pink.

A., Giant Rose.

ARCTOTIS Grandis. (African Daisy.) A remarkably handsome annual from Southwest Africa. It forms much-branched bushes 2 to 3 feet high. The flowers are large and showy, being pure white on the upper surface, the reverse of petals pale lilac-blue. It is easily grown from seed, and may be started in hotbeds, in the house, or in the open ground, the seed germinating in about five days. Blooms early in July and continues until quite hard frost. Fine for cut-flowers, lasting from a week to ten days in water.

ASTERS, Queen of the Market, Mixed. A first-class, early-flowering Aster, coming into flower in July; of branching habit, flowers of good size and borne on long stems, making them exceedingly valuable for cutting. 1 foot.



Hardy Garden Pinks.

BALLOON VINE. (Love in a Puff.) Fast-growing annual climber; thrives best in light soil and warm situation; white flowers; seed vessels look like miniature balloons.

BALSAM, Double Camellia-flowered. (Lady's Slipper.) An old and favorite garden flower, producing its gorgeous masses of beautiful brilliantly colored, double flowers in the greatest profusion; of easy culture, succeeding in a good rich soil; tender annuals. Start the seed indoors in April, or sow outdoors in May. 2 feet.

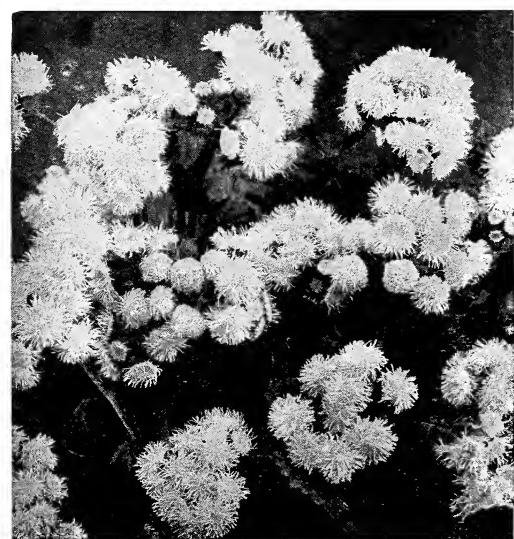
CALENDULA, Lemon King. Very large and extremely double flowers of a pleasing rich lemon-yellow, dark eye.

C., Orange King. Very large and double, bright orange-red, dark eye. An extra-fine strain with flowers averaging over three inches across.

C., Mixed. All the double sorts.

CALLIOPSIS, Mixed. Showy and beautiful free-flowering annuals of the easiest culture, doing well in any sunny position, blooming all summer and excellent for cutting and massing. It is best to sow them where they are to bloom, thinning out to stand 6 to 12 inches apart. By keeping the old flowers cut off the flowering season can be lengthened until late autumn.

CANARY-BIRD VINE. (*Tropaeolum Canariense*.) A beautiful rapid-growing annual climber, the charming little canary-colored blossoms bearing a fancied resemblance to a bird with its wings half expanded.



Ageratum—Floss Flower.

FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.



Cosmos.

CANDYTUFT, White, Fragrant. (*Iberis Umbellata*.) Flowers small, very sweetly scented. Indispensable for cutting. Seed sown in autumn will produce flowers early in spring; when sown in April, flowers in June; successive sowings should be made at intervals. Hardy and easy to grow.

C., Mixed. A splendid mixture containing all colors.

CENTAUREA cyanus, Single Blue. (*Corn-flower*.) The favorite dark blue sort so much in demand for cutting.

C., White-Leaved (*C. Gymnocarpa*). (*Dusty Miller*.) Fine for bedding, vases, hanging baskets, and pots; also extensively used for margins. As an edging to a bed of dark-leaved Cannas or Scarlet Sage, these are particularly effective. Sow the seed early indoors, and transplant in May. *Gymnocarpa* has fine-cut silvery foliage. 1½ feet.

CONVOLVULUS major, or Climbing Morning Glories, Mixed. Deservedly very popular, as they are one of the most free-flowering and rapid-growing plants in cultivation, thriving in almost any situation. The beauty and delicacy of their brilliant flowers are unsurpassed. Soaking the seed in warm water for an hour or two hastens germination.

COSMOS, Mammoth Perfection. A magnificent selection, bearing flowers of mammoth size and perfect form. We offer same in Pink, White, and Mixed.

CYPRESS VINE. (*Ipomoea Quamoclit*.) One of the most popular vines, with very delicate fern-like foliage, and masses of beautiful, small, star-shaped flowers. Sow in May, first soaking the seeds in warm water for a few hours.

DOLICHOS, Daylight. (*Hyacinth Bean*.) This grand Hyacinth Bean comes from Japan. In our trial ground, seed sown late in May had, by the middle of July, attained a height of over 10 feet, and was covered with spikes of snow-white, pea-shaped blossoms from then until late fall. The heart-shaped foliage is bright green and not affected by insect pests.

D., Darkness. Identical in every way to the above except in color, which is rich purple-violet.

DIANTHUS chinensis fl. pl., Double. (*Pinks*.) Flowers very double and of many bright colors.

ECHINOCYSTIS. (*Wild Cucumber Vine*.) One of the quickest growing annual vines we know of; splendid for covering trellises, old trees, fences, etc. Clean, bright green foliage and sprays of white flowers in July and August.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA. (*California Poppy; Gold Cups*.) Very attractive annuals for beds, edging, or masses, profuse bloomer with finely cut, glaucous foliage; in bloom from June to frost. The yellow sorts and the blue Larkspur or Cornflower form a beautiful combination, either in the garden or when cut.

E., Single Mixed.

E., Double Mixed.

GAILLARDIA, Mixed. (*Blanket Flower*.) Splendid showy annuals, remarkable for the profusion, size, and brilliancy of their flowers, continuing in bloom from early summer till November; excellent for beds, borders, or for cutting; should be sown where they are to bloom.

GOURDS, Ornamental, Mixed. Rapid-growing, interesting annual climbers, with ornamental foliage and singular shaped fruit.

GYPSOPHILA elegans alba grandiflora. (*Babys Breath*.) This is an improved large-flowering, pure white form of the annual Babys' Breath, of free, easy growth, and grown by the acre in the suburbs of Paris and London for use with other cut-flowers. Several sowings should be made during the season to keep up a supply.

HELIANTHUS. (*Sunflower*.) Remarkable for the stately growth, size, and brilliancy of their flowers, making a very good effect among shrubbery and for screens.

H., New Miniature, Mixed. A multitude of new varieties have been raised from the popular Miniature Sunflower, which we offer in mixture. They all differ from the parent, most of them being larger, and many with curiously twisted petals. The prevailing colors are pale yellow, golden yellow, and creamy white, some with black center, and all beautiful; for cutting they are indispensable.

HELICHRYSUM, Mixed. (*Straw Flower*.) A collection of beautiful colors of this popular everlasting flower.

IPOMOEA grandiflora. (*Moonflower*.) At night and during dull days the plants are covered with an abundance of large, pure white, fragrant flowers. 5 to 6 inches in diameter. It grows very rapidly and will cover a large surface.

KOCHIA trichophylla. (*Standing Cypress; Belvedere*.) An easily grown annual, which, sown thinly in spring, soon forms a cypress-like hedge of the most lively green and of perfect symmetry. By midsummer it attains a height of about 3 feet, and late in the autumn the whole plant becomes a deep red. A splendid plant to divide the vegetable garden from the flower garden, or for forming a hedge for the summer for any purpose.

FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.

LARKSPUR, Annual. One of the best-known of garden flowers, and in recent years a vast improvement has been effected by careful selection in size and color of the blossoms and the general habit of the plant. Seed sown in the open ground before the close of April will produce flowering plants by July and give a continuous succession of flowers from then until frost. Make handsome beds or lines. Their free, graceful habit and bright colors are very effective in the old-fashioned flower or shrubbery border. Very good for cutting and charming for vases.

LOBELIA, Mixed. Beautiful flowering plant most desirable for pot culture, edging, hanging-baskets, etc., blooming profusely from June to November.

MARIGOLD, Double African, Orange Prince. A high-bred, tall-growing variety, bearing large, perfect, double-quilled flowers of a rich deep golden-orange color; the finest of all and very showy.

M., Dwarf Double French, Gold Striped. Very double, golden-yellow, each petal striped with rich brownish-red.

M., Dwarf Single French, Legion of Honor. (Little Brownie.) A single-flowering Marigold, forming compact bushes 9 inches high. Begins flowering early, commencing in June and continuing until frost. The flowers are golden-yellow, marked with a large spot of velvety crimson at the base of each petal.

MARVEL OF PERU. (Mirabilis Jalapa.) (Four O'clock.) A well known, handsome, free-flowering garden favorite; does well everywhere; give each plant 12 to 18 inches of room. Fine mixed colors.

MATRICARIA capensis alba plena. (Double White Feverfew.) Free-flowering plants, producing fine, double, white flowers all season.

MIGNONETTE. (Reseda.) A well known, fragrant favorite. No garden is complete without a bed of Mignonette. Sowings made in April and again in July will keep up a succession from early summer until frost; can also be grown in pots for winter and early spring flowering.

NASTURTIUM, Dwarf or Bedding Varieties, Mixed. Very easily grown in moderately good soil in a well-drained, sunny position. A few weeks from the time they are sown until hard frost they produce an endless profusion of their gorgeous blossoms.

N., Tall or Climbing Varieties, Mixed. Elegant and luxurious climbers for verandas, trellises, etc. May be used to cover unsightly railings and to trail over rough ground with fine effect.

PANSIES, Dreer's Royal Exhibition. This strain comprises a beautiful collection of colors and markings and is our finest mixture, both as regards size, texture, and coloring.

PHLOX drummondii. Will grow and thrive in any kind of soil if given a sunny position, but prefers a light, rich loam. Seed may be sown in the open ground any time after danger from frost is past, and in a few weeks they are a sheet of bloom, remaining so until frost. They may be used in a variety of ways, such as a carpet to beds of roses, in boxes, vases, etc., but show to best advantage when grown in masses, in beds or borders.

PETUNIAS, Dreer's Superb Double-Fringed. Saved from our own unrivaled collection; will produce a large percentage of double flowers of the largest fringed varieties in bright colors.

P., Dreer's Superb Single-Fringed. Our own savings from the finest flowers; of very large size and beautiful shape; deep-throated and of varied and brilliant colors, and beautifully fringed.

PORTULACA, Single Large-Flowered, Mixed. (Sun Plant.) One of our finest annual plants. Of easy culture, thriving best in a rather rich light loam or sandy soil, and luxuriating in an exposed sunny situation. The flowers are of the richest colors and are produced throughout the summer in great profusion. Fine for massing in beds, edging, or rockwork, and frequently used to sow broadcast over sunny banks, etc. In any case, it is well to mix the seed with three or four times its bulk of dry sand or soil, which permits an even and easy distribution of the seed.

PYRETHRUM aureum. (Golden Feather.) Yellow foliage, extensively used for edging, carpet bedding, etc.

RICINUS zanzibarensis. (Castor Oil Bean.) A distinct class, which surpasses in size and beauty all varieties. The plants attain great dimensions, presenting a splendid aspect with their gigantic leaves. The different varieties included in our mixture have light and dark green leaves and some of coppery bronze, changing to dark green, with reddish ribs. The seeds are beautifully marked.

SALVIA splendens. (Scarlet Sage.) Beautiful bright scarlet.

SCABIOSA, Mixed. (Mourning Bride; Sweet Scabious; Pin-Cushion Flower.) The annual Scabiosas are firm favorites. Seed can be sown any time in the spring after danger of frost is past. They grow about 2½ feet high, and come into bloom early in July, continuing without interruption until hard frost. The beautiful flowers, in exquisite shades, are borne on long stems, and when cut, keep in perfect condition for the best part of a week. They make effective borders or beds.

STOCK, Improved Large-Flowering Ten Weeks. (Gilliflower.) This is the leading class for bedding out for summer blooming, coming into flower quicker than the other types. Mixed colors.

VERBENA, Dreer's Mammoth Finest Mixed. The trusses and individual flowers are of the largest size, of brilliant colors, free blooming, and of vigorous habit. For best and quickest results, seed should be sown early in the house or hotbeds, and transplanted to flowering quarters in May. If sown outdoors in May, it blooms from the end of July on.

ZINNIAS, Dreer's Improved Large-Flowering Dwarf Double Mixed. Considered the best Zinnia for general use, forming bushy, compact plants not over 2 feet high; large, double flowers in distinct colors.

Z., Dreer's Giant Double. In flesh color, primrose-yellow, golden-yellow, salmon, scarlet, white and mixed.



Sweet Peas Orchid-Flowered

The best of the old-fashioned or Grandiflora varieties are now quite overshadowed by this wonderful type, which are quite distinct, having large, round, open flowers of extraordinary size, usually measuring 2 inches across, with wavy standards and wide-spreading wings and a stem, which is long and strong, making them of exceptional value for cutting. All the sorts offered below have been thoroughly tested and are just as easy to grow as the Grandinora varieties.

Barbara. Beautiful rich orange-salmon. A most brilliant color and makes a most effective bunch.

Blanche Ferry Spencer. Identical in color to the popular pink-and-white Blanche Ferry; immense wavy flowers.

Constance Hinton. The most important introduction in years; of strong, vigorous growth, with enormous wavy white flowers, frequently 2½ inches across, which are borne on sprays of fours, and often fives, on long, strong stems.

Dobbie's Cream. An extra-selected strain and the finest primrose-yellow yet introduced; splendid in every way, with very large wavy flowers.

Florence Nightingale. Nothing yet introduced in lavender Sweet Peas excels this beautiful sort. Very popular.

Hercules. A lively rose-pink.

King of White. The largest, finest and purest, white-seeded variety.

Margaret Madison. Opens a delicate azure-blue, developing to a clear, light lavender.

R. F. Felton. Exquisite, soft lavender-blue, slight suffusion of rose. Flowers large.

Robert Sydenham. This grand variety is a distinct new color, being a glowing orange throughout; good strong grower; flowers of characteristic Spencer size and form.

Royal Purple. Rich royal purple. One of the finest and most distinct varieties.

Wedgwood. Bright silvery or Wedgwood blue—a beautiful and popular color.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25.

Lawn Grass

In making a lawn, if the soil is naturally rich, all that is necessary is that it be well spaded, making it as fine and mellow as possible. Otherwise, a good dressing of well-rotted manure should be spaded in and mixed with the soil. The next requisite is good seed of the right varieties, sown at the rate of 60 to 100 pounds per acre. The more freely the seed is used the quicker a thick, velvet-like turf may be secured.

There is no question about the quality of grass seed which is offered to our customers—it is of the very best grade to be secured.

Blue Grass. Lb., 50c; 10 lbs. or over, 40c per pound.

Lawn Mixture. Lb., 60c; 10 lbs. or over, 50c per pound.

Shady-Spot Mixture. Specially prepared for sowing under trees and in similar locations. 60c per pound.

Fancy White Clover. Lb., 85c; ½ lb., 45c; ¼ lb., 25c.

Fruit Department

Standard Apples

Yellow Transparent. A Russian apple of splendid quality. The hardiest and finest early apple grown.

Winesap. A favorite for all purposes. Medium size, conical, red and yellow, flesh fine, crisp, high flavored. November to May.

Early Harvest. Medium; pale yellow; very productive; good either for fresh fruit or for cooking. July and August.

Delicious. This apple is all that its name suggests. It originated in the State of Iowa, and has made its way to every section of the universe. Flesh fine-grained, crisp, juicy, melting and withal delicious.

Rome Beauty. Uniformly large, smooth, shaded and striped with bright red.

Crab Apples

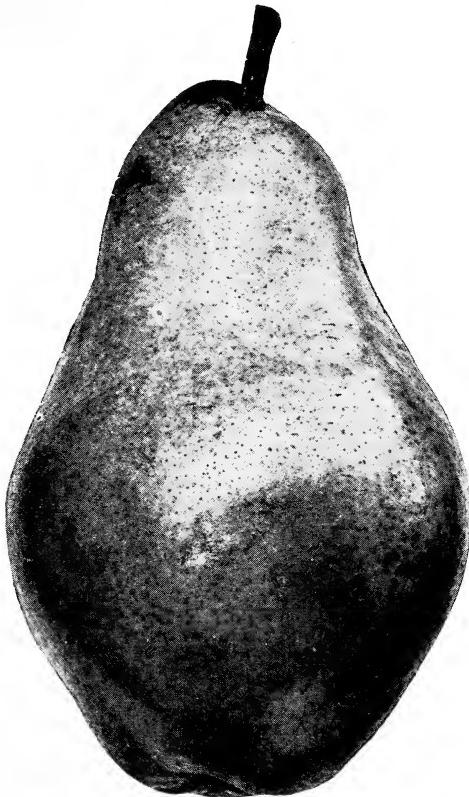
Transcendent. The largest crab apple. Red: showy; very fine. September to October.

Hyslop. Large; dark crimson, with bloom, very showy. Tree very hardy. Late.

All apples extra strong, 2-year-old trees, \$1.25 each.



Winesap Apple.



Bartlett Pear.

Peaches

Our selection of Peaches is the best that can be made.

Beer's Smock. A large yellow-fleshed peach. Late. September and October.

Crosby. Of medium size and peculiar roundish flattened shape; flesh yellow and of good flavor.

Elberta. An ideal peach and a royal fruit from its yellow and red skin to its stone; of enormous size. Freestone. September.

Early Elberta. Freestone; midseason; of the Elberta type. Large golden yellow flesh. A splendid canning variety. Ripens about ten days before Elberta.

Stump. Large, white, bright red cheek. End of September.

Extra strong, 2-year-old trees, \$1.00 each.

Pears

Bartlett. Large size with beautiful blush, very juicy and highly flavored. August and September.

Kieffer. This is one of the favorites for canning and preserving. October and November.

Flemish Beauty. A splendid producer of large handsome fruit that is excellent in quality every year. September and October.

Clapp's Favorite. Large, pale lemon-yellow; earlier than Bartlett and resembling the Flemish in growth. August and September. Strong, 2-year-old trees, \$1.25 each.



Abundance Plums.

Plums

Abundance. Lemon yellow ground; nearly overspread with bright cherry and with a heavy bloom. Large to very large. August.

Burbank. Large, nearly round and bright cherry red; flesh deep yellow, sweet, meaty, and quite firm. Late August.

Damson. Tree vigorous and enormously productive. One of the old favorites. September and October.

Strong, 2-year-old trees, \$1.25 each.

Cherry Trees

Montmorency. One of the finest flavored cherries. The strong hardy tree makes rapid growth and bears enormous crops. Valuable for canning and preserving. Late sour. June.

Dyehouse. Similar to Early Richmond, but several days earlier. June. Sour.

Early Richmond. A very productive and reliable old variety, with dark red fruits of medium size and sprightly acid flavor. June. Sour.

Black Tartarian. A fine old variety; very large purplish-black fruit. Sweet. Late. June and July.

Strong, 2-year-old trees, \$1.50 each.

Small Fruits

Strawberries

Dunlap. Succeeds under all circumstances; fruit good size, regular form, beautiful bright red and glossy. One of the best for canning.

Gandy. Reliable late variety. Berries bright crimson, very uniform in size and shape, and large firm plants, vigorous and healthy.

Our plants are strong, 3-inch pot stock, \$1.50 per doz.; \$9.00 per 100.

Raspberries

Golden Queen. A beautiful large golden yellow berry. Should be in every garden.

King. A strong grower, very hardy and productive; large size; beautiful bright scarlet color. Ripens with the earliest.

Cumberland. Black, very vigorous. Fruit very large, firm, immense crops of magnificent berries. Midseason.

Loudon. Red, and excellent berry. Fine producer.

Blackberries

Early Harvest. Compact, dwarf grower; enormous bearer. Fruit medium size, black, of excellent quality.

Blower. One of the hardiest and most prolific; of the finest quality.

All above extra strong plants, \$1.50 per doz.; \$8.00 per 100.

Grapes

Campbell's Early. Black. One of the largest fruiting grapes and extremely satisfactory.

Concord. Black. The most popular black grape. Can always be depended on to fruit heavily.

Worden. Black. Producing grapes in large compact bunches. An early fruiting variety.

Catawba. Red. A very nice berry, having an unusually sweet and aromatic flesh.

Niagara. White. This well known grape needs no description. It should be in every collection.

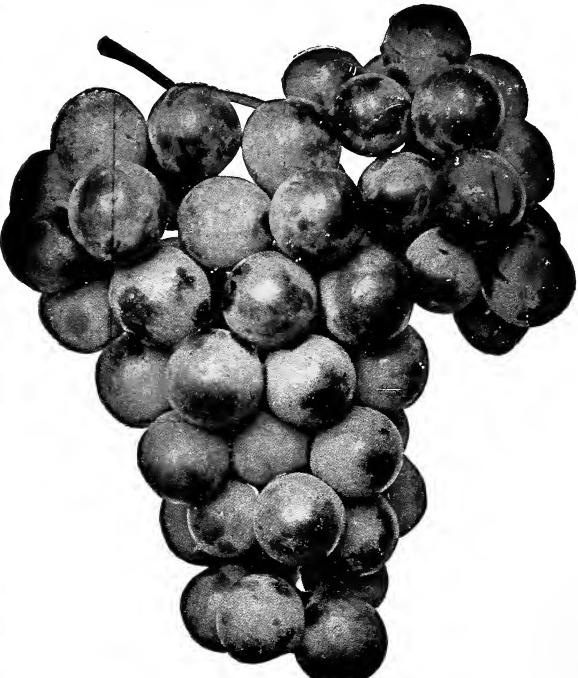
Brighton. Red. Bunches large and well formed; berries medium to large. A good flavor. Early.

Moore's Early. Black. Berries of nice size; a fine grape.

Price for good strong, 2-year plants, 40c each; \$3.50 per 10; \$30.00 per 100.

Rhubarb

Extra strong plants, 20c each: \$2.00 per dozen.



Concord Grapes.

INDEX

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------|--------|----------------------|----------|----------------|--------|----------------|--------|
| Abelia | 8 | Cherries | 54 | Hesperis | 39 | Plums | 54 |
| Abies | 3 | Chionanthus | 9 | Hibiscus | 10, 39 | Polygonum | 15 |
| Acer | 6 | Chrysanthemum | 38 | Hollyhocks | 39 | Populus | 7 |
| Achillea | 38 | Clematis | 15 | Hydrangea | 10 | Portulaca | 51 |
| Aesculus | 6 | Clethra | 38 | Hypericum | 10 | Prunus | 10 |
| Agastrium | 49 | Convallaria | 38 | Iberis | 39 | Pseudotsuga | 5 |
| Akebia | 15 | Convolvulus | 50 | Ipomoea | 50 | Pyrethrum | 39, 51 |
| Alyssum | 49 | Cornus | 6, 9 | Iris | 45, 48 | Quercus | 7 |
| Ampelopsis | 15 | Cosmos | 50 | Juniperus | 3, 4 | Raspberries | 54 |
| Amygdalus | 8 | Cotoneaster | 9 | Kerria | 10 | Retinispora | 5 |
| Anchusa | 38 | Crab Apple | 53 | Kochia | 50 | Rhodotypos | 10 |
| Anemone | 38 | Cydonia | 9 | Koelreuteria | 7 | Rhubarb | 54 |
| Anthemis | 38 | Cypress Vine | 50 | Larkspur | 51 | Rhus | 10, 11 |
| Antirrhinum | 49 | Dahlias | 19, 35 | Lathyrus | 15, 39 | Ricinus | 51 |
| Apples | 53 | Dahlia Classificat'n | 18, 19 | Lavandula | 39 | Roses | 12-14 |
| Aquilegia | 38 | Dahlia Culture | 16-18 | Lawn Grass | 52 | Rudbeckia | 39 |
| Aralia | 8 | Deciduous Trees | 6-7 | Ligustrum | 10 | Salsburia | 7 |
| Arctotis | 49 | Delphinium | 38 | Lilies | 40 | Salix | 7 |
| Aronia | 8 | Deutzia | 9 | Liquidambar | 7 | Salvia | 39, 51 |
| Asters | 49 | Dianthus | 38, 50 | Lobelia | 39, 51 | Sambucus | 11 |
| Balloon Vine | 49 | Digitaria | 38 | Lonicera | 10, 15 | Scabiosa | 51 |
| Balsam | 49 | Digitalis | 38 | Lychnis | 39 | Sheep Manure | 55 |
| Baptisia | 38 | Dolichos | 15, 50 | Lycium | 15 | Spirea | 11 |
| Begonia | 38 | Echinocystis | 50 | Madeira Vine | 44 | Stephanandra | 11 |
| Berberis | 8 | Eleagnus | 9 | Magnolia | 7 | Stocks | 51 |
| Betula | 6 | Eschscholtzia | 50 | Mahonia | 10 | Stokesia | 39 |
| Bignonia | 15 | Eulal'a | 39 | Malus | 7 | Strawberries | 54 |
| Biota | 3 | Euonymus | 3, 9, 15 | Marigold | 51 | Sweet Peas | 52 |
| Blackberries | 54 | Evergreens | 3-5 | Marvel of Peru | 51 | Symphoricarpos | 11 |
| Black Leaf 40 | 55 | Exochorda | 10 | Matricaria | 51 | Syr'nga | 11 |
| Bocconia | 38 | Flowering Plants | 38, 39 | Melrosine | 55 | Tamarix | 11 |
| Boltonia | 38 | Flower Seeds | 49-51 | M'gncnette | 51 | Taxus | 5 |
| Buddleia | 8 | Flowering Shrubs | 8-11 | Myosotis | 39 | Thuya | 5 |
| Buxus | 3 | Forsythia | 10 | Nasturtium | 51 | Tili'a | 7 |
| Caladium | 44 | Fraxinus | 7 | Pansies | 51 | Tradescantia | 20 |
| Calendula | 49 | Fruits | 53, 54 | Papaver | 39 | Trees | 6-7 |
| Callicarpa | 8 | Funkia | 39 | Peaches | 53 | Tritoma | 39 |
| Calliopsis | 38, 49 | Gaillardia | 39, 50 | Pears | 53 | Tsuga | 5 |
| Calycanthus | 8 | Gladioli | 36, 37 | Peonies | 42-44 | Verbena | 51 |
| Comparula | 38 | Gourds | 50 | Petunias | 51 | Veronica | 39 |
| Canary-Bird Vine | 49 | Grapes | 54 | Philadelphus | 10 | Viburnum | 11 |
| Candytuft | 50 | Gypsophila | 39, 50 | Phlox | 40, 51 | Vines | 15 |
| Cannas | 40 | Halesia | 10 | Physostegia | 39 | Vitex | 11 |
| Carycpteris | 8 | Hedera | 15 | Picea | 4 | Wisteria | 15 |
| Catalpa | 6 | Helianthus | 39, 50 | Pinus | 4 | Weigela | 11 |
| Celastrus | 15 | Helichrysum | 50 | Plant Food | 55 | Yucca | 39 |
| Centaurea | 38, 50 | Heliopsis | 39 | Platycodon | 39 | Zinnias | 51 |
| Cercis | 6 | Hemerocallis | 39 | | | | |

Oyama Plant Food

Makes plants grow. This is a Japanese plant food which we have handled for several years and the many repeat orders we get on this commodity is convincing proof that it gives universal satisfaction. 30¢ per pkt; by parcel post, 35¢ per pkt.



Wizard Brand Sheep Manure

We recommend Wizard Brand Sheep Manure for general use in growing all kinds of plants. Nothing finer for the lawn or for soil that needs fertilizer. 2 lbs., 20¢; 5 lbs., 40¢; 10 lbs., 75¢; 25 lbs., \$1.25; 50 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$3.50. Above prices not prepaid.

Black Leaf 40

A preparation of nicotine, tobacco, and sulphate. Used for spraying roses. One of the best insecticides for this purpose. 1-oz. bottle, by parcel post, 40c.

Why Raise Roses to Feed Bugs

Melrosine—the only remedy—endorsed by leading authorities. The General Contact Insecticide that Kills Rosebugs and other insects. Used with any good spray pump, diluted with from 20 to 25 parts of water. Pleasant and harmless to use. Guaranteed effective when used according to directions on can. Pint, \$1.00; trial size, 50c. By mail or express at customer's expense. Trial Size, (sufficient to make one gallon when diluted and care for several plants for the season) postpaid for 60c.

INDEX

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------|--------|----------------------|----------|----------------|--------|---------------|--------|
| Abelia | 8 | Cherries | 46 | Hemerocallis | 31 | Plant Food | 43 |
| Abies | 3 | Chionanthus | 9 | Hesperis | 31 | Platycodon | 31 |
| Acer | 6 | Chrysanthemum | 30 | Hibiscus | 10, 31 | Plums | 46 |
| Achillea | 30 | Clematis | 15 | Hollyhocks | 31 | Polygonum | 15 |
| Aesculus | 6 | Clethra | 8 | Hydrangea | 10 | Populus | 7 |
| Ageratum | 41 | Convallaria | 30 | Hypericum | 10 | Portulaca | 43 |
| Akebia | 15 | Convolvulus | 42 | Iberis | 31 | Prunus | 10 |
| Alyssum | 41 | Cornus | 6, 9 | Ipomoea | 42 | Pseudotsuga | 4 |
| Ampelopsis | 15 | Cosmos | 42 | Iris | 37-40 | Pyrethrum | 31, 43 |
| Amygdalus | 8 | Cotoneaster | 9 | Juniperus | 3 | Quercus | 7 |
| Anchusa | 30 | Crab Apple | 45 | Kerria | 10 | Raspberries | 46 |
| Anemone | 30 | Cydonia | 42 | Kochia | 42 | Retinispora | 4 |
| Anthemis | 30 | Cypress Vine | 42 | Koelreuteria | 7 | Rhodotypos | 10 |
| Antirrhinum | 41 | Dahlias | 19-28 | Larkspur | 43 | Ricinus | 43 |
| Apples | 45 | Dahlia Classificat'n | 18, 19 | Lathyrus | 15, 31 | Roses | 12-14 |
| Aquilegia | 30 | Dahlia Culture | 16-18 | Lavandula | 31 | Rudbeckia | 31 |
| Aralia | 8 | Deciduous Trees | 6-7 | Lawn Grass | 47 | Salisbury | 7 |
| Arctotis | 41 | Delphinium | 30 | Ligustrum | 10 | Salix | 7 |
| Aronia | 8 | Deutzia | 9 | Lilies | 33 | Salvia | 31, 43 |
| Asters | 41 | Dianthus | 30, 42 | Liquidambar | 7 | Sambucus | 10 |
| Balloon Vine | 41 | Dicentra | 30 | Lobelia | 31, 43 | Scabiosa | 43 |
| Balsam | 41 | Digitalis | 30 | Lonicera | 10, 15 | Spirea | 11 |
| Baptisia | 30 | Dolichos | 15, 42 | Lyschnis | 31 | Stephanandra | 11 |
| Begonia | 30 | Echinocystis | 42 | Lycium | 15 | Stocks | 43 |
| Berberis | 8 | Elaeagnus | ... | Madeira Vine | 36 | Stokesia | 31 |
| Betula | 6 | Eschscholtzia | 42 | Magnolia | 7 | Strawberries | 46 |
| Bignonia | 15 | Eulalia | 31 | Mahonia | 10 | Sweet Peas | 44 |
| Biota | 3 | Euonymus | 3, 9, 15 | Malus | 7 | Symporicarpos | 11 |
| Blackberries | 46 | Evergreens | 3-5 | Marigold | 43 | Syringa | 11 |
| Black Leaf 40 | 47 | Exochorda | 10 | Marvel of Peru | 43 | Tamarix | 11 |
| Bocconia | 30 | Flowering Plants | 30-31 | Matricaria | 43 | Taxus | 5 |
| Boltonia | 30 | Flower Seeds | 41-43 | Melrosine | 47 | Thuya | 5 |
| Buddleia | 8 | Flowering Shrubs | 8-11 | Mignonette | 43 | Tilia | 7 |
| Buxus | 3 | Forsythia | 10 | Myosotis | 31 | Tradescantia | 31 |
| Caladium | 36 | Fraxinus | 7 | Nasturtium | 43 | Trees | 6-7 |
| Calendula | 41 | Fruits | 45-46 | Pansies | 43 | Tritoma | 31 |
| Callicarpa | 8 | Funkia | 31 | Papaver | 31 | Tsuga | 5 |
| Calliopsis | 30, 41 | Gaillardia | 31, 42 | Peaches | 45 | Pansies | 43 |
| Calycanthus | 8 | Gladioli | 29 | Peonies | 34-36 | Verbena | 43 |
| Campanula | 30 | Gourds | 42 | Petunias | 43 | Veronica | 31 |
| Canary-Bird Vine | 41 | Grapes | 46 | Philadelphus | 10 | Viburnum | 11 |
| Candytuft | 42 | Gypsophila | 31, 42 | Phlox | 32, 43 | Wistaria | 15 |
| Cannas | 33 | Halesia | 10 | Physostegia | 31 | Weigela | 11 |
| Caryopteris | 8 | Hedera | 15 | Picea | 4 | Yucca | 31 |
| Catalpa | 6 | Helianthus | 31, 42 | Pinus | 4 | Zinnias | 43 |
| Celastrus | 15 | Helichrysum | 42 | | | | |
| Centaurea | 30, 42 | Heliopsis | 31 | | | | |
| Cercis | 6 | | | | | | |



JACOB SCHULZ COMPANY, Inc.

550 South Fourth Avenue

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

1 Mrs. Neubronner
2 Zani-no-Mori

3 Fairy
4 Louis Trowbridge

5 Oriental Snow Queen

6 Orientalis Superba
7 Madam Chereau